

JUPITER
GENERALhas a net-work of agen-
cies throughout the
country.

J7

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brélvi

JUPITER
GENERALhas claim settling agents
throughout the world.

J8

VOL XXV No. 226

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Govt. To Rescue Of Textile Workers

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR BOMBAY GOVT.

Overwhelming Vote For Constituent Assembly

Confiscated Lands To Be Restored

Premier Raises Debate To Moral Plane & Vanquishes Opposition

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 23.

Those members from the Opposition group in the Bombay Legislative Assembly who had been accusing the Congress of not keeping their election pledges and those members whose affection for masses has suddenly developed the moment the Congress has come into power could not have bargained for the reply that they got from the Prime Minister, first on Government's resolution on Constituent Assembly and, secondly on the restoration of lands forfeited for participation in civil disobedience movement.

NO SURPRISE SPRUNG

On both occasions the Hon. B. G. Kher impressed upon the House that no surprise was sprung. All countries after war, had their own Constituent Assemblies to scrap the old constitutions and framed new ones suited to modern conditions. The Congress of overthrowing constituted Governments by bloodshed and revolution had given place to those of evolution by peaceful means and that had a greater force in the case of India which, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi had accepted the principles of Truth and Non-violence. It was a case of all citizens electing their representatives to a large body which would frame a constitution according to freedom to the country.

MINORITIES' RIGHTS ASSURED.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had by their speeches and writings which in turn were endorsed by the Lucknow and Faizpur Congresses had assured the minorities their fundamental rights.

The House thereupon had no difficulty in making up its mind.

On the question of the return of the confiscated lands the bogie of favouring the followers of the party in power was raised.

The Government intent on encouraging lawlessness? Was another question put.

ISSUE CLINCHED.

Premier Kher would not enter into any lengthy defence at the late stage of the day when members were keen on reaching their home after a strenuous session. He placed the whole question on a moral plane. He had to revert to two courses by which freedom for the country could be won, namely, armed revolution and Satyagraha. It had to be recognised that those people who lost everything did so in the cause of the country and it was nothing more than an act of justice to give back their lands although Government could not do anything in compensation for the irreparable losses those people had incurred.

LEADER OF 'LAWLESS' MOVEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, did not mince matters either. To those who had charged the present Government with attempt to encourage lawlessness he would ask whether in 1931 Lord Irwin the then Viceroy had not sued for terms with Mahatma Gandhi the leader of a lawless movement in the country? Did that not mean the recognition of the principle of lawlessness? Nor did Mr. Desai apologise to the House for reminding it of the Congress Manifesto which contained this issue as one of its essential features.

On this question again, Government vindicated their position.

Peasants' Sacrifice

POONA, September 23.

Replying to questions in Bombay Legislative Council to-day Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister, said that lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movement included:

GUJARAT	3,500 acres
KANARA	2,200 hissas
DHARWAR	25 acres
BIJAPUR	2 acres

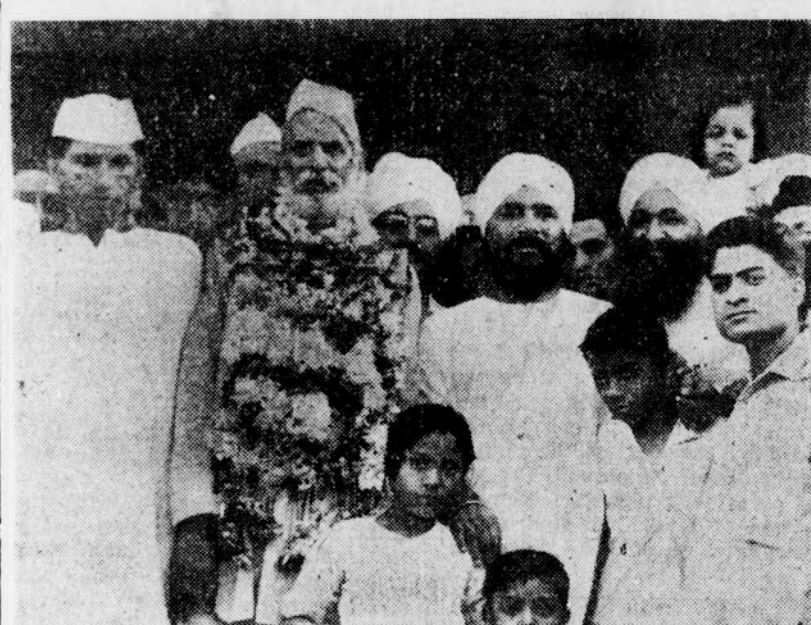
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATE

Mr. Kher's Reply

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 23.

Premier Kher resumed his reply to the Constituent Assembly Debate which had begun last night. He said, on the nine amendments to the main resolution all but one supported the idea of a Constituent Assembly. The one that objected to the word suggested a Convention or an All Parties Conference. Several members had laboured under the misapprehension that a Constituent Assembly must follow a violent overthrow of a previous Government. The phrase Constituent Assembly has under gone vast changes in its meaning in the past war period. If there be any apostle of non-violence in this country or in any nation of the world, it is Mahatma Gandhi. It was Mahatma Gandhi who while moving the resolution in 1934 condemning the White Paper said that the only alternative was a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on an adult franchise and he said therein that along with the White Paper will lapse the Communal Award also. Is there any idea of a violent overthrow of Government or a violent change of state



Panda Sant Ram (garlanded) recently convicted for one year for an alleged seditious speech has been released by the orders of the Frontier Government.

Das-Gupta Released

BOMBAY, September 23.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES RECEIVED AT THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF THE INDIA EUROPA TRADING COMPANY FROM GERMANY, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAVE RELEASED MR. B. N. DAS GUPTA MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY AT HAMBURG, WHO WAS KEPT UNDER DETENTION SINCE AUGUST 18 LAST.—UNITED PRESS.

or society? Resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress at its session at Lucknow and Faizpur reiterated this very idea. This ought to convince all concerned that there is no sinister motive behind this resolution. If once we accept the political theory that sovereignty vests in the people of a country, there can be no alternative to evolving a constitution through a Constituent Assembly.

BASELESS FEARS OF MINORITIES

Mr. Kher then turned to the various arguments advanced by different speakers in the course of the past two days' debate. He said that it was argued that the present demand was premature. True it was that the present act was an advance on the Hindu-Muslim League Scheme of 1916 but same sense of proportion had to be observed. The new constitution stood condemned by all and it was hardly fair to say that because the Congress was in office it was satisfactory. It was said that the Act divided Indians into British subjects and States subjects. Nobody wants this division but if India is to advance it must march on along with the States. As regards the fears of the minorities that their rights will be overlooked, the Congress declaration of fundamental rights acknowledges the freedom of conscience to everybody and says that every language and script of the minorities shall be protected.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had called Congressmen gullible. But was he not one amongst them for long? Such has been always the lot of prophets. Was not Christ crucified? Mahomed was persecuted. Congressmen in India might be called gullible. You may do so, but they were the faithful of the land. (Applause).

Coming to Mr. Jamnadas' amendment, Mr. Kher said that it wanted joint electorates. Mr. Kher himself wouldn't quarrel with joint electorates. He wanted

PARTITION OF PALESTINE

British Govt. Still Has An Open Mind On Question, Says Cranborne

GENEVA, Sept. 23. The Sixth Committee has concluded discussion on Palestine and is now awaiting the report of the "rapporteur." Lord Cranborne said the British Government still had an open mind on the question and must await the report of the body which will be sent to Palestine.—REUTER.

PUNJAB INTERNEES RELEASED

LAHORE, Sept. 23. Four young men Shivkumar Sharda, Vijaykumar, Dev Dutt and Rajeshwar Behari who were arrested under Section 2 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment and interned in the Lahore Fort were released at five this evening. The first two were arrested about two months ago and latter two about a month ago.—A. P.

MINISTERS SET TASK FOR WOMEN

Will They Create Public Opinion In Favour Of Prohibition?

POONA, Sept. 23. An address of welcome was presented this evening to the Ministers, the Speaker and the President of the Houses of the Bombay Legislature on behalf of the women of the city, in Gokhale Mandir.

Replying to the address the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, hoped that the women would try to ennoble men, in their capacities as mothers, sisters and wives.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, thanked the women for their approval of the Congress Ministry's national service and appealed to them to try to create public opinion in favour of the prohibition policy adumbrated by the Congress Ministry.—UNITED PRESS.

Capt. GEORGE WILLIAMS DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 23. News has been received in London of the death at sea of Captain George Williams, skipper of "Endeavour First" which is being towed to England after yacht racing in America.—REUTER'S Special.

Germany Rejects League Invitation

"Well-Known Reasons" Cited For Refusal Of Collaboration On Invasion Of China

BERLIN, Sept. 23.

Germany has declined "for well-known reasons" to participate in the discussions of the Advisory Committee of the League dealing with the situation caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict.—REUTER.

JAPANESE BOMBS KILL REFUGEES

Chinese Govt. Determined To Protect City At All Costs

NANKING, Sept. 23. Scores of heavy bombs and showers of handgrenades crashed in Nanking as a fleet of more than fifty Japanese war planes twice raided the capital.

At one place on the river front at least a hundred persons were killed when three bombs, a quarter ton each, crashed on a camp in which thousands of refugees were huddled.

Otherwise, although hits were registered over 30 separate parts of the city, averaging two to five bombs at each place, and three large fires broke out, and three ties were remarkably low.

The raiders concentrated their attacks on the Southern part of the city, where the civilian population is very dense, and also bombed the District containing Embassies, Legations and residences of practically the entire Foreign population.

A Chinese Government official told REUTER that the Government must remain in Nanking to assure also my own. It was never my intention to take the warship 'Juzon' from Nanking unless Nanking was destroyed.—REUTER.

AMBASSADOR INCIDENT CLOSED

LONDON, Sept. 23. The British reply to the Japanese Note states that the Government have received the Japanese communication with satisfaction, and regard the Knatchbull-Hugessen incident as closed.—REUTER.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMBASSADORS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. Mr. Cordell stated that he had not been approached on any proposal for joint withdrawal of British and American Ambassadors from Tokio.—REUTER.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS MUST CLEAR OUT

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23. A Japanese spokesman declared that the Japanese warning to foreign warships and nationals to move from Nanking holds good during the duration of the war. He added that Nanking would be subjected to repeated attacks.—REUTER.

CHINESE "REDS" TO HELP NATIONALISTS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23. Chinese Communist leaders have issued a manifesto stating that the Chinese Red Government has been dissolved.

The Red Army is being reorganised as part of the Nationalist Army to fight against Japan.—REUTER.

MORALE OF CHINESE UNSHAKEN

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23. "The morale of the Chinese in Nanking is not broken by the air raids. They seem to be more determined than ever," declared Ambassador Johnson, speaking to REUTER on the telephone from Nanking.

He added: "General and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek are still in Nanking. The people are in the most cheerful spirits".

NO CASUALTIES

NANKING, Sept. 23. It now transpires that there were no casualties when the splinters of a shell fell in the British Embassy.—REUTER.

Why American Ambassador Returned To Nanking

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23. Explaining his own position, Mr. Johnson said: "The decision to leave the embassy was wholly my own. The decision to return was also my own. It was never my intention to take the warship 'Juzon' from Nanking unless Nanking was destroyed."—REUTER.

Chinese Worker Killed

NANKING, Sept. 23. A Chinese workman was killed and four injured in yesterday's raid when splinters from a shell fell on the British Embassy.—REUTER.

"TIMES" COMMENT ON BOMBING OF NANKING

LONDON, Sept. 23. The Japanese reply is far more satisfactory than the interim one, says the "Times," but it is hard to see how the ruthless bombing of Nanking can be reconciled with the statement of the Japanese Foreign Office that non-combatants will not be attacked and foreign interests will not be infringed.

The bombing has aroused indignation and disgust in many countries. The policy of the Japanese Military Authorities has done more to weld China in the last three months than Russian propaganda has done in fifteen years.

Other newspapers similarly denounce the air-raids on Nanking and Canton as acts of barbarism irreconcilable with the Foreign Office statement.—REUTER.

Ban On "Rashtra Dharma" Lifted

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the orders declaring the following magazine to be forfeited:—"Rashtra Dharma" Vol. II Nos. 6 and 7 for May and June 1922 (together.)

INQUIRY INTO WAGE-CUTS

Bombay Ministry Plans Exhaustive Investigation Of Causes

POONA, September 23.

It is reliably learnt that the Government of Bombay has passed orders for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to investigate into the wage position and kindred matters relating to the Textile Industry in the Presidency. The Terms of Reference are expected to be very comprehensive.

The Committee is expected to go exhaustively into the causes which have led to a decline in wages during the recent years and make recommendations as to the action that will be needed to bring wages to an adequate level, if the inquiry discloses that inadequacy exists. An official pronouncement is expected shortly.—A.P.

P. And O. Luxury Steamer Launched

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Countess of Cromer launched the 24,000 ton P. and O. "Strathallan" at Vickers Armstrong Works at Barrow-in-Furness, one of the biggest and most luxurious of P. and O.'s rapidly expanding fleet.

The P. and O. and associated companies had an order last month 210,000 tons shipping. "Strathallan" is the fourth launch at Vickers Works this week and the sixth in a fortnight. The Works will launch eight ships within 33 days.—REUTER'S Special.

Gen. Miller And His Colleague Kidnapped?

PARIS, Sept. 23.

General Miller, head of the White Russian, ex-Servicemen, successor to General Koutieport who was kidnapped in 1931 is missing since last evening. His colleague, General Skobline has also disappeared.—REUTER.

Avenue Of Plenary Meeting Of League Assembly

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

The League Bureau has decided that the next plenary meeting of the Assembly will be held in the new building on Sept. 28.—REUTER.

"Endeavour First" Located?

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The "Coastguard" officials announce that they have been advised that "Endeavour First" has been located 200 miles Southwest of the Azores.—REUTER.

FIRST STEAMER IN DHOLERA PORT

(From A Correspondent.)

DHOLERA, Sept. 23.

The first regular service steamer for the new Dholera port s. a. "Lalita" arrived in the new port on Monday evening with about 300 tons cargo. The new Dholera Shipping and Trading Co. had made complete arrangements for stevedoring and lighterage which were all carried out successfully. Some merchants and others from Dholera visited the boat and witnessed the working. They were disappointed that the steamer could not bring any cargo for Dholera because of want of landing and road facilities at the new Dholera port. They all promised the steamer authorities to move in the matter vigorously. The steamer was boarded by the Customs Inspector and other Customs Staff, who gave all facilities to the steamer.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOA CHHOA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" it repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. (—) The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted from October, three Clerks for new Sugar Concern at Baroda. Quarters provided. Apply Mr. S. N. Asthana, B.A., LL.B., Baroda. (9095)

Salesman required by European firm for Electric Wires and Cables. Must have previous experience and preferably knowledge of Gujarati. Apply Box No. 6891. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Sub-editor for a first class English daily. Previous experience and knowledge of sports necessary. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 6892. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Distributors in the Bombay Presidency for well-known make of British Wireless Receivers. Apply for details Box No. 6886. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Brokers to negotiate loans against immovable properties. Apply immediately Box No. 9095. "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for a permanent post of a Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry graded Rs. 35-52-55. Knowledge of Chemistry upto Inter Science or a Diploma in Chemical Technology of a Technological Institute like the Kalabhavan or Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute essential. Applicants should state examinations passed, age, native place, experience and apply not later than 1st October. Principal, Baroda College. (6873)

Wanted Organisers—A most progressive and popular Indian Life Office wants Organisers for Bombay, Thana, Gujrat and Kathiawar. Fine opportunity for well educated locally influential persons (particularly persons from Gujarathes, Parsees, Mahomedans and Marwaris) experienced in field work and willing to undertake suitable guarantees for the respective areas. Handsome remuneration according to ability and business production. Apply sharp to Box No. 6885. "Bombay Chronicle."

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Educated unemployed, and others wishing to add to their incomes during spare time, and willing to be guided to Independent, Honest, Patriotic, and Wealth-Producing work, to obtain Pamphlet No. 1 against -[9]- M.O. from Rajendra Nath, Hope Cottage, Almora, U. P. (9056)

63. TO BE LET

To let at "Jer Building", Queen's Road, opp. Charni Road Station, 3rd and 4th floors. All rooms open to sea view. Apply F. J. Bhugvager c/o Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 27004. (9084)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Wanted Students for Radio Engineering Course, starting 1st October. Best instructions—Best results. Hundreds have completed by now. Refer New Prospectus Register immediately. Radio Electric, P. B. 3587, Bombay 4. (6833)

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 121063 on the life of DATTATRAYA VINAYAK KARNADIKAR of Sangli. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

J. R. MACPHERSON, Ag. Manager. Bombay, 24th Sept. 1937. 9097.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(LOST OR MISLAIN).

Allotment Letter and Receipt No. 6126 for 20 Shares Nos. 298803/822 of The Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Jitashanker Motiram Raval is LOST or MISLAIN. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof, after which duplicate will be issued. (Sd.) JATASHANKER MOTIRAM RAVAIL. 9094.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one BABALCHAND KESHAVAL MODY of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE
All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, dwelling house, garage, and all other structures, out-houses and building thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and District Bombay Suburban Sub-District Bandra, admeasuring about 992 sq. yds. or thereabouts being plot No. 171, in the Suburban Schedule No. VII Khar of the Development Department, Bombay, and bounded, on or towards the East by the 10th Road at Khar, on or towards the West by plot No. 170, in the said scheme, on or towards the North by plot No. 172 in the said Scheme and on or towards the South by the 8th Road at Khar, and now in the occupation of the Assignor.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1937.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Purchaser's Attorneys. 6887

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Re: RADHAGOVIND LILADHAR, son of Liladhar Ramvilasraji, a minor and in Suit No. 811 of 1937 wherein MANNALAL RAMVILASRAJI is plaintiff and the said minor is one of the defendants. MANNALAL RAMVILASRAJI Petitioner. To, Bai KISANIBAI, widow of Liladhar Ramvilasraji, mother and natural guardian of the minor abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have you or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian, for the suit of the said minor defendant and that the Prothonotary & Senior Master in his Chambers will on the 15th day of October, 1937, at 12 noon proceed to appoint you or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person. Dated this 17th day of July 1937.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master. TAHIR ALI.

The 17th July, 1937. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for the Petitioner. 6886

Public Notices

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

Allotment Letter & Receipt No. 5180 for 25 Shares Nos. 265991 to 265915 of The Union Bank of India Ltd. Standing in the name of Late Kanji Keshavji Thakker is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof. After which Duplicate will be issued. (Sd.) MOOLIBAI GUARDIAN OF KANJI KESHAVJI & SON. 9100.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Patel Manzil "A" Block, Nepean Sea Road. Of well made Queen Anne and modern complete sets of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom furniture. Cabinet Gramophone, Chesterfield suites, Geyser, Chinese ebonywood and cane furniture, bath-room fittings, rich English crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, etc. Property of Guy A. W. Schilling, Esq., of Messrs. Anderson Clayton & Co. Property on view. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the corner of Meadows Street and Hamam Street, Fort, of complete Household Furniture H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Remington typewriter No. 12, Godrej and others safe, Chesterfield sets, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

120 APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN STYLE AS WELL AS SOLID TEAKWOOD DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, ETC., AT KHANDWANI MANSION, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA

Messrs. Bennett & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 26th September, 1937 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place handsome household furniture specially made to order by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Devyl Canji etc. such as sliding dining table chairs, sideboards, modern style Chesterfield, sites, cabinets, Wimbridge roll-top writing tables, portable gramophones fancy table ornaments, show-cases, compactum writing tables, high-class tapestry lined drawing-room suites modern bedsteads with box-mattresses, cupboards, Zoonas, triple mirror lady's dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, veneered cupboards, etc., etc. Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view. BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

(SALE THIS DAY.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF DHABOO STREET AND MUNSHI YAKOOB STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Hasan Baxi & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahim Fidelity the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Essufally Abdulhussein the Mortgagee (since deceased) in pursuance of Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th September 1934 and the Further Charge dated 8th November 1935 and the Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 21st September 1936, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property THIS DAY FRIDAY the 24th day of September 1937 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land with the house situate at Dhaboo Street admeasuring 213 Sq. Yds., or thereabouts registered by the collector under New No. 3012 New Survey No. 2/4422 Cadastral Survey No. 4283 of Bhuleswar Division and by Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6827 and Street Nos. 20-22-24-26.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs Hasan Baxi & Co. Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their office at Lalgar Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned. GANDHI & CO.,

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 28th September 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 30: 30A: 30B: 30C: 30D: 30E: 30H: 30K. 30L: S.P. Sheds, at Chamarbag Road Parel. Building Street No. 320A: 319: Case No. 100; Jeral Wadia Road Parel.

MENESSE & CO.

WELLINGTON

COMMENCING TO-DAY!

M.-G.-M. thrilling and emotional Drama of a man who heard the call of duty above the SIREN VOICE OF LOVE!

"BETWEEN TWO WOMEN"

with FRANCHOT TONE VIRGINIA BRUCE MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

If hospital walls could talk, this is the story they could tell!

"BETWEEN TWO WOMEN"

Terrible train smash—a million dollar beauty and a nurse loving the same man—face to face under exceptional thrilling, romantic situation!

Three shows daily: 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Plans Open. Phone: 22666

Sagar Gives Another Smash Hit of the Season

3rd WEEK

MOTILAL

"CAPTAIN KIRTIKUMAR"

with Bibbo—Krishna Kumari—Yakub

Directed by: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

A LOVE BALM TO LOVESICK SOULS!

"PREMVEER"

Starring:—VINAYAK & ASHALATA

in the 2ND WEEK AT MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at: 5-15, 8, & 10-30 Matinee at 2-30 on holidays.

—7th WEEK—Gangavataran

At OPERA HOUSE Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30. Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

NEW EMPIRE

LAST THREE SHOWS 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.



What You READ About... She LIVED!

And She Makes You LIVE It, Too!

"THEY WON'T FORGET"

CLAUDE RAINS - GLORIA DICKSON - EDWARD NORRIS Otto Kruger - Allyn Joslyn Lana Turner - A MERVYN LEROY PRODUCTION A First National Picture Presented by Warner Bros.

Also Showing BRADDOCK v. LOUIS Championship Fight ROUND BY ROUND

TO-MORROW

United Artists present ELISABETH BERGNER

in "DREAMING LIPS"

with ROMNEY BRENT RAYMOND MASSEY

Also Showing WALT DISNEY'S ACADEMY AWARD WINNER CARTOON FOR 1936. "COUNTRY COUSIN"

IN COLOUR Plans Open! Phone: 20286

TO-DAY

DOUG

CALLS YOU TO SEE HIS GREATEST THRILLER

THIEF

of BAGDAD

Alias SULEMANI SHETARANJI Synchronised in HINDUSTANI with TITLES in VERNACULARS

A T LAMINGTON

LAMINGTON ROAD. Daily: 5, 6 & 10-45 p.m. Fri.—Sat.—Sun. Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT FOR EVERY CLASS AND COMMUNITY!

Minerva's Great Social

Khan Bahadur

STARRING:—SOHRAB MODY & LOVELY NASEEM

Supported by A Glittering Cast: NOW IN ITS 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

At the MINERVA TALKIES

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

FLIGHT BY R. A. F. TO AUSTRALIA

Premier's Request For 1938 Anniversary Celebrations

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail).

The Minister in charge of the 150th anniversary celebrations (Mr. Dunningham) announced in an interview that the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) had been asked to negotiate through the High Commissioner in London (Mr. Bruce) for the visit to Sydney of a squadron from the Royal Air Force during the 150th anniversary celebrations next year.

Mr. Dunningham said that the visit of the squadron, if arranged, would be of practical value to the Royal Air Force, as well as being of great interest to Australians. Every effort would be made to secure the assent of the British Authorities to the proposal.

The Minister said that further representations were being made also for a non-stop flight from England to Australia. There was a type of British bomber which was capable of covering the distance. It was expected that news regarding both projects would be received in Sydney shortly.—Reuter.

DACOIT-VILLAGERS SCUFFLE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

An encounter between dacoits and villagers is reported from Dharoli, Dholka Taluka as a result of which one dacoit is believed to have been killed.

It appears that a gang of dacoits armed with guns and other weapons entered a village and started looting. Some of the villagers engaged the dacoits and two villagers armed with guns exchanged shots with the raiders, who took to their heels. Police rushed to the spot and are investigating.

WAY TO ABOLISH WAR AND POVERTY

Pressure Of Population Responsible For World's Plight

Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Birth Control League, Poona, in Blavatsky Lodge on the way to abolish war and poverty. Following is a summary of the speech:

The chief causes of war are (1) Pressure of population on the means of subsistence; (2) The wish to stave off revolution at home; (3) Fear of other nations; (4) Arming the litigants instead of arming the law; (5) Aggressive imperialism; (6) Aggressive nationalism and (7) Differences between races, religions, classes and nations.

The fact, that the most important cause of war is pressure of population on the means of subsistence, is borne out by the several utterances of militarists who are responsible for it. Recently, Her Hitler declared: "Our supreme problem is that of food supplies."

Without colonial supplements Germany's living room is too small to guarantee security and permanent food supplies for our people. Poverty and Population

For the removal of poverty deliberate limitation of the growth of population is absolutely essential. For a plentiful supply of the necessities of life there must be abundance of fertile land, rainfall and manures. All these factors are quite limited. Eminent agricultural experts like Sir Daniel Hall and Professor East have pointed out that about two and a half acres of cultivable land are needed to support an individual on the Western European standard.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Harishchandra Putlaji Piwekar, arrested by the DeLisle Road Police on a charge of branding his wife was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 150, at the Dadar Police Court.

The woman was treated in hospital and was allowed to go.

An old woman named Anandbai Hari (50), living at Chinchpokli, was knocked down by a cyclist at DeLisle Road on September 19, as a result of which she sustained serious injuries to which she succumbed in the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

The inquest was adjourned till September 27 for further police investigation.

Gopal Gondu (50) standing on Tardeo Road was receiving small bets. When he saw a Police constable approaching him, he tore the slip and crumpled up another slip.

The Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court, fined him Rs. 100, in default to suffer one month's R.I. The accused was arrested on October 14 last year by the Agripada Police.

On a charge of using a room in Lambi Chawl at Fifth lane, Kamatipura, Abdul Aziz Moosa Sardar was fined Rs. 500, in default to undergo one month's R.I. Wazir Raghunath arrested with him in May last year by the Nagpada Police, was ordered to be discharged.

Chotehan Kalwa arrested in the course of the same raid is still absconding.

Achaladas Hazarimal and Sanjev Narayan Pal, a clerk, were arrested by the Agripada Police in December last year in the second enclosure of the Mahalaxmi Race Course.

"Both the accused say," the Magistrate remarked, "that they often play in partnership on the race-course and this is not an uncommon thing on the race-course."

The Magistrate remarked that there was not improbable that they played in partnership and ordered them to be acquitted.

Mr. Hans Wagle, an administrative officer in the Volkart Brothers was further cross-examined on Thursday when the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing of the case in which S. M. Rasquinho, an employee of the firm is charged with Criminal Breach of Trust.

Witness stated all the vouchers written by the accused did not come to him. They were taken to several other officers. Witness also admitted that the officers of the Company sometimes imported any article they needed through the parcel office of the Company.

"NOT GUILTY"

The accused submitted a written statement pleading "not guilty" and asserted that he was only a tool in the hands of others.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, on behalf of the prosecution submitted that the officers of the Company were men of high status and would not conspire against the accused. There was ample evidence to attach guilt to the accused.

The case is adjourned to Saturday when Mr. K. F. Nariman will argue the case for the defence.

Mr. C. V. Velkar conducted the prosecution and Mr. Joachim Alva and Miss Violet Hari appeared for the defence.

Alleged Brutal Assault

A brutal and unprovoked assault, resulting in serious injuries to three pedestrians, one of whom is in a precarious condition, is alleged to have been made last night by two Pathans near the Churchgate Railway Station.

It was stated by the Esplanade Police that at about 10 p.m. last night three persons, Pachanna Malanna, Narsanna Balanna and Raju Mallanna, were walking past Cambatta Building at Churchgate when two Pathan watchmen, Mohamed Sheik Khan and Mohamed Ayub Mohamed Hussein, asked the three pedestrians not to talk loudly, as that would disturb the peace of the residents of that building.

The three pedestrians remonstrated at this strange injunction

and an altercation ensued. Thereupon Sheik Khan is said to have attacked the three persons with a loaded stick inflicting as many as thirteen injuries on Pachanna, five on Narsanna and one on Raju. Pachanna was knocked unconscious and while he lay on the ground, Sheik Khan, it is alleged, jumped on him when Mohamed Hussein further assaulted him.

Pachanna is at present lying in the G. T. Hospital in a precarious condition.

Sheik Khan was arrested shortly after the incident and Mohamed Hussein was arrested early this morning.

They were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and were remanded to custody till September 30.

"Plywood is never called timber. It is in a category by itself, though it is used as a substitute for timber."

This was the opinion of an Expert with 25 years' experience, in an important case pending before Mr. I. S. Hall at the Mazara Court.

The case was instituted by the Bombay Municipality against Ahmedally Esuffally of Expanded Metal Depot, at Abdur Rehman Street, for storing plywood without licence.

The question at issue is whether plywood comes in the timber category and the licence fees paid to the Municipality for storing timber should be paid also for plywood.

Expert's Evidence

At the hearing on Wednesday, Mr. John Wylie, of McKenzies, Ltd., was examined for the defence. Mr. Wylie said that he had experience of timber and plywood business for 25 years.

Timber, according to him, was directly cut from trees, while plywood was made from wood by gluing together sheets of wood. Plywood was entirely man-made, its constituents being sheets of wood and glue. It was never called timber.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. G. R. Aitken, of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., counsel for the prosecution, witness said that his firm did not manufacture plywood. They had a licence for storing timber.

Asked if he agreed with the opinion of a writer that plywood was machine-produced timber, witness replied that timber could not be produced by machine—it was grown. There was nothing like manufactured timber. Witness agreed that "timber" was a generic term, which covered all classes of wood. He also agreed that for a short definition, plywood could be described as "thin layers of timber glued together," but it did not come within the term "timber." Plywood constituted a category by itself. It was used as a substitute for timber.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and said that plywood did not come in the category of timber. If it was intended to prohibit the sale or storing of plywood without licence, he contended, it would have been specified in the Municipal schedule. He submitted that by storing plywood without licence he had not committed any offence.

The case was then adjourned to October 5.

FINGER PRINT EVIDENCE HELD INCONCLUSIVE

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wassooder at the High Court dismissed the appeal of one Gabriel Coutinho who was sentenced to an aggregate term of 3-12 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in two cases of house-breaking and theft.

In the first case, the property involved was Rs. 2,000 belonging to Mr. M. J. Antia then senior professor at the Sydenham College, while in the other case jewellery worth Rs. 5,000 belonging to Mr. R. A. Dalal was involved.

The appeal was based on the contention that the only evidence against the appellant was that of finger prints. It was also contended that in any event the order of the Magistrate directing the attachment of certain unidentified properties returned to the appellant was illegal.

Their Lordships after personally examining the finger prints with the aid of an expert found that the conviction was justified, and dismissed the appeal. They also upheld the order in respect of the attachment of the property.

To Be Deported From Bombay

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay has passed an order of deportation for two years of four alleged sutorias of Bombay viz: Shantilal Umanshi, Harilal Ravji, Kirtilal Chunnal and Khimchand Sakalchand. These four persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector Shevde in the course of a raid carried out by him in Vasta Chowk. Sheikh Memon Street on 4th August.



Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari whose portrait was unveiled by Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao, recently, at the premises of the Madras Advocates' Association in the High Court buildings. The portrait is a present to the Association by a committee of donors. The function was attended by judges of the High Court, including the Chief Justice of Madras, members of the Bar, and a number of other friends and admirers.

SCINDIAS LAUNCH NEW SHIP

(Continued from Page 12.)

The total foreign tonnage, both entered and cleared, each year at Indian ports is something in the neighbourhood of 5-1/2 million tons, whereas the volume of British Indian tonnage entering into international trade only amounts to something like 120 to 150 thousand tons per annum, without in any way entering into competition with the British Mercantile Navy.

INDIA WANTS HER SHARE

There is, therefore, a large field, in which India should have a share. I cannot think of any other country, with open access to sea, whose national shipping participates to such minor degree in her overseas international trade, and if we try to find some reason for this present—and to most Indians unsatisfactory—position so far as Indian shipping is concerned, we shall not find it in any peculiar aversion among Indians to the sea.

NOT UNUSED TO IT

India has a long coastline, many thousand miles in extent, and all along these coasts there are communities, which have for many centuries been toilers in the sea. In the East, before the days of steam, they built their own sailing vessels manned them for voyages with daring and, therefore, are worthy of greatest respect. These communities still supply men, who form the bulk of the crews of vessels, which sail the world over. They give loyal and efficient service and their life is spent in the sea.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

India has trade and sea-faring population, on which to draw for service and it is but natural, therefore, that she should look forward to the time when the development of Indian national shipping will have advanced to a stage, when it will be possible to take increased share in the carriage of goods of international trade, to and from India.

The enterprise of Seth Walchand Hirachand and the Scindias is a welcome move in this direction and we hope and trust it will meet with continued and increasing measure of success.

IMPORTANT ASPECT.

I should like to turn now to another aspect of this question of national shipping, which I feel is of some considerable importance to India. Times without number and from many platforms, you must have heard India described as a debtor country. Without tiring you with the historical detail, I must say the present position is in effect that India has met interest charges, etc. abroad estimated at some 40 to 50 million pounds annually. For stability her balance-sheet of international payments must, therefore, show a counter item or items amounting to this figure. For a long period in the past this counter-item took the form of excess of exports over imports.

With almost every country in the world, except the United Kingdom, India had a favourable balance of trade and with the world as a whole including the United Kingdom, the total balance of trade in favour of India was sufficient to enable her to meet the external annual financial obligations. Recently, however, during the last six or seven years, the movement towards bilateral equalising of exports and imports between pairs of countries, has developed apace and India's favourable balances of trade with foreign countries have all diminished and in some cases almost disappeared.

GOLD DRAIN

The changed situation has been met by the export of gold from India

and also by a change in the character of trade terms between the United Kingdom and India. I have looked for signs of change in this policy of bilateral balancing of trade, but, unfortunately, I have failed to find any. Of course, so far as India is concerned the export of gold cannot continue indefinitely at the level of recent years as this is far beyond the volume of internal gold production.

ROLE OF SHIPPING

This being the position you will readily appreciate the importance of an increase in what is termed the invisible exports from India and among such items, freights earned by national shipping are prominent. The increased participation of Indian national shipping in international trade is, therefore, desirable from the point of view of India's external financial obligations, most of which are commitments to this country. The prominence may be gauged by fact that if freight rates were on an average only 10 per cent of the value of cargoes, the total freight earned on India's international trade would amount to 25 million pounds each year, of which some 9 million pounds would go to the credit of foreign countries.

GOVERNMENTAL HELP.

This economic agreement doubtless has a very strong influence on all Governments, in determining the policy towards their national shipping. It is generally put forward as the main argument in favour of the action, which is taken to assist these mercantile

navies and almost every country, in which shipping is important, has supported its Government in the grant of assistance to national shipping. In some cases assistance has been in the form of further nationalisation of industry and in others it has taken the shape of direct subsidies, while in others help is given by flag discrimination. But whatever the form, this help has been given in almost every case.

STRONGEST MOTIVE

The published arguments in support of such Government assistance are generally economic but to the audience, such as this, I need hardly indicate that there is also a powerful motive of security of insurance in the case of trouble, arising in international relations for some countries. This is probably the strongest motive of all.

BUILDERS THANKED.

In conclusion I wish to congratulate Messrs Barclay Curle and Co. for their excellent workmanship and sincerely hope that India has many more construction orders in store for them and I wish to thank them for their very kind hospitality and to assure them that it has been a very great pleasure to me and my wife to meet you all.

I am happy that shipping and shipbuilding are now passing through prosperous times, after many years of gloom and depression, and with you I hope that this prosperity will continue and there-

by "Let Glasgow Flourish." And now in the name of God, the All Merciful I gladly name this ship "El Madina" and wish her God-speed.

Before the launching ceremony the Imam of the Woking Mosque, who had specially come from London offered his blessings.

As "El Madina" took the waters the Lord Provost of Glasgow and other assembled guests showered flowers and rice and "Kunkum."

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay Presidency, delivered an informative magic lantern lecture in Konkan in the Association Hall, Gamdevi.

The disease is caused by a bacillus called the Tubercle which is ready in appearance and so small 600,000,000 of its kind will be required to fill in a single layer one square inch. It dies quickly in bright sunlight and open air but flourishes for weeks and months in dark and ill-ventilated spaces.

The main precautions to be taken are to detect the disease at an early stage, to segregate the patient to prevent contagion with others. This can be done by tuberculosis dispensaries of the kind of the Turner Dispensary in Bombay, acting as expert advisers and keeping in touch with segregated hospitals for advanced cases, sanatoria for early ones, and colonies for convalescent ones such as obtained in almost every important city in the West.



The Old Inn Sign is a British Institution

Old English Inn Signs

No. 10.

OLD PICK-MY-TOE

This curious name has a classical origin. The sign shows a Roman slave messenger pulling a thorn from his foot—a crime punishable by death. He should have delivered his message first. According to legend he was riddled with arrows for his disloyalty to his master.

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Latest Gallops At Poona

Rigoleffa Mamluk al Iraq And Rope Trick Shape Well

Poona has not been free from the unwelcome attention of rain at this stage of the season. The tracks have been heavy as a result of rain on Wednesday, but work has not been restricted on this account. The following gallops have been noted:—

SHELL OUT (Jones) was always going too smartly for **BRITISH BEARD** (R. Boy) in a dash over the five. Has never been better.

ROPE TRICK (B. McQuade) showed that all is well with him when covering the six furlongs on the race-track in excellent style.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS (Marrable) and **MANIFOLD** (Brace) came along the seven furlongs on the Monsoon track at a fast pace. Both moved well.

TOBRALCO (Marrable) strode out freely in a rousing mile gallop on the Monsoon track.

RIGOLETTA (Burn) had **THURLESTONE** (B. McQuade) beaten in a run over the seven. Very fit just now.

GRECIAN ORB (Read) shaped satisfactorily when sent seven furlongs. A good track horse.

FRED STEPHENS (O'Neale) gave a fair display over the six on the race-track. Makes slow improvement.

JUBILEE ESSEX (Mendoza) displayed good speed when sent six furlongs. An improving sort.

QUICKSILVER (Rylands) and the measure of **SANDUIN** (Rafaele) in a burst over the seven.

HONEY SUCKLE (R. Boy) showed to advantage in a fast run over the seven.

VANDYKE (Burn) gave an attractive display when sent six furlongs on the sand. Has come on in recent weeks.

DRURY COW (K. Hassan) moved resolutely in a brisk mile gallop on the race-track.

VIGILANT (King) went six fur-

lons on the tan, giving satisfaction.

ARGONAUT (Burn) negotiated six furlongs on the tan. A fair display.

MAMLUK - AL-IRAQ (Obaid) moved nicely over six furlongs. He is obviously in good trim.

MURAT (Burn) was fair over the six.

FAMOUS (R. Boy) held **SILVER DOME** (Obaid) in a dash over the six. Both are fit horses.

JABAL TARIQ (Thompson) and **ALHARITH** (Donnelly) were together at the end of a fast five furlongs dash.

HADWAN (R. Boy) was excellent when spurred over four furlongs.

SATTAM (King) held **MILAT** (H. McQuade) in a six furlongs dash.

HAVANA (Harding) had **RAINBOW** (K. Hassan) beaten in a brisk mile run. Former is now coming to hand.

BANI TAMIM (Obaid) accounted for **SHAKESPEARE** (J. Britt) and **HAPPINESS** (E. Britt) when the trio contested six furlongs.

RAJPUT (Bromley) moved easily over six furlongs. A winning turn is indicated.

KHALIL (R. Boy) gave a fair display for six furlongs. A very moderate customer.

ZAIM SHAMMAR (Obaid) proved speedier than **ZAININ AL IRAQ** when the pair jumped out together over six furlongs.

ARTHURIL (K. Hassan) showed plenty of speed in a dash over the six on the race track.

Note:—**GANI**, **MISS GREENVILLE**, **GREEK ARTIST**.

AMERICAN HEAVY-WEIGHT WRESTLER

Wants To Visit India If Offers Are Fairly Attractive

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore received the following letter from Dr. Len Hall, who claims to be the world's heavy-weight wrestling champion.

"As one who is recognised in many countries of the world as The World Champion Heavy-Weight Wrestler, by virtue of my triumphs over many of the world's most outstanding wrestlers, I am in favour of a brief visit to India, with a view to wrestling the premier wrestlers of the country."

"I have been wrestling as a professional all over the world for several years and have met with no defeats in the past six years. My weight range is from 224 to 235 lbs.—my height, 6 ft.—and my age only 28 years. I have had approximately 1,100 bouts. It is my sincere conviction that the sports-loving people of India will, once pleased with my skill and prowess as a wrestler, accord me a most hearty welcome and acclaim me in the end, a leader in this sport and profession."

"An encouraging response from some highly-placed patrons of wrestling in India, or from a reputable promoter out there, will induce me to sail for India within a reasonable time, provided, of course, the prospects and offers are fairly attractive and worth such a trip on my part."

Following is Dr. Len Hall's permanent address: 5900 Grayton Ave., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Young Men's Sports Club Cricket Tournament

DANDA-BANDRA

Mr. V. V. Dandekar writes: The above Tournament is open to all clubs of Bombay Salsette and Bassett A Cup will be presented to the winners and Silver Medals to the runners-up. A cup will also be presented to the highest scorer over a century and silver medals to the highest scorer and to the bowler's best average in an innings.

The entrance fee is Rs. 7 and the last day for acceptance is 1st October 1937. The draw will be held on 3rd October 1937, at Danda Green Bandra at 10 a.m. The Tournament matches shall commence from 15th October 1937, and will be played on Danda Green Ground, Bandra sharp.

NEW GUJARATI DAILY FOR BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept. 21. A local weekly reports that preparations are going on for starting a vernacular daily newspaper in Baroda.

In cricket match played between Baroda College and M. T. B. Arts College of Surat on the College Cricket ground, the Baroda College won by an innings and 47 runs. The Surat College scored 37 runs. Megha scoring 12, Sawant captured 5 wickets for 74 and Yelwande 4 for 54. The Baroda College scored 141 runs. Yelwande and Adhikari contributing 34 and 27 runs. Angalia took 6 wickets for 57 runs. The Surat College scored 57 runs in second innings.

ALL OVER TEA

Double tragedy is reported from village Lodra of Vijapur Taluka. People of the village took vow not to drink tea. One Patel ordered his wife to prepare tea. On refusal he beat her and she committed suicide by falling in a well and the husband followed suit.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

Bengali Song By Sourin Chowdhury. 2-36 Modern Bengali Song by Jagadindra Bannerji. 2-51 Instrumental Trio: Bimal Dutt, Xylophone. Dakshina Tagore, Sitar. Sujit Nath, Piano. 3-6 Time Signal. Close down. 5-6 Time Signal For the Children. 6-5 Talk: "International labour organisation." By S. C. Basu. 6-21 Kheyal and Light Bengali Song. By Ramchandra Pal. 6-41 Commercial News and Weather Report (Bengali). 6-46 The News and Announcements. 7-1 Commercial News and Weather Report. (English). 7-6 The News and Announcements. 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night. "Abhishek." 10-21 Time Signal. Close down.

Acceptances For Poona Races

First Race—2-30 p.m.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. I. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Alharith 8-10; Khalil 8-10; Young Bucknell 8-10; Searchlight 8-10; Once More 8-10; Jankiz Khan 8-10; Artighril 8-10; Ajami Pasha 8-10; Fido 8-8; Zainin al Iraq 8-4; Salute 8-4; Sadran Manfi 8-2; Naji Pasha 7-12; Shah Jama 7-12; Dictate 7-8.

Second Race—3-0 p.m.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. II. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Bani Tamim 8-11; Zaim Shammar 8-4; Kaimur 8-10; New Hills 8-10; Maarb 8-10; Suhama 8-10; Famous 8-10; Mulzoom 8-10; Dhiyab 8-8; Sattam 8-6; Munir al-Hawa 7-12; Tohalla 7-12; Mahi 7-8; Great Star 7-2; Kaid Saoud 7-2; Fahad Beg 7-2.

Third Race—3-30 p.m.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. III. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Sir Jamal 8-8; Rainbow 9-6; Serbeed 9-3; Royal Clair 9-3; Kaniz al-Dawla 9-1; Hadwan 8-11; Happiness 8-11; Shakespeare 8-4; Tan-nyson 8-10; Murat 8-10; Sa'ad Nazam 8-4; John Valance 8-4; Al-Hyderi 8-4; Nayib al Iraq 7-12; Al-Mundir 7-12; Moon Star 7-2.

Fourth Race—4-0 p.m.

THE MYSORE PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in

Starred Class. Honeysuckle 10-0; Quicksilver 9-4; Fanciful 8-8; Drury Cow 8-4; Rotten Row 8-4; Cheer Up 8-4; Freestep 8-2; Belle of York 7-13; Vandyke 7-8; Vigilant 7-6; Black Fashion 7-6.

Fifth Race—4-30 p.m.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I. Mamluk al Iraq 9-4; Yancoos 7-4; Vershan 8-13; Burgess 8-8; Bianche 7-9; Rajput 7-7; Argonaut 7-5; Al Safah 7-4; Green Lawn 7-4.

Sixth Race—5-0 p.m.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Tijro 9-2; Beautiful Girl 8-2; Parsees 7-9; Knight's Adventure 9-2; Skavala 9-0; Wait-a-Bit 9-0; Muazzam Pasha 8-10; Miss Grenville 8-7; Honeysuckle 8-5; Monsieur Pam 8-4; Flamcoe 8-4; Shivratri 8-2; Mamma's Pet 7-12; Gordon 7-10; Casanova 8-2; Jubilee Essex 8-2; Garraeven 8-0; Dante 7-11; Galumph II 7-10; Fairstitch 7-5.

Seventh Race—5-30 p.m.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Fred Stephen 9-2; Grenadier 9-2; Plymouth 8-12; Lucan 9-2; Rigoleffa 9-0; Assault-at-Arms 9-0; Coolart 8-12; Fine Feathers 8-11; Maelstrom 7-10; Budapest 8-12; Mad Hatter 8-11; Garden Warbler 8-7; Tobralco 8-11; Bastion 8-11; Myron 8-5; Grecian Orb 8-5; Naby 8-5; Chardward 7-5; Gold Crown 8-0; Si La 7-12; Diomedol 7-11; Havana II 7-10; Perseverance 7-7; Don Tancred 7-7; Low Tide 7-7; Call O' the Glen 7-5.

Eighth Race—6-0 p.m.

THE REAY PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Shell Out 9-2; Bachelor's Burd 9-0; Gay Pop 8-10; Oceanus 8-9; Sarason 8-9; Desert Hero 7-9; Tel Asur 8-7; Melason 3-2; High Hill 8-0; Manifold 8-4; All at Sea 8-2; Thermometer 7-12; Lingo 8-2; Karaway 7-12; Greek Artist 7-10; Staff Officer 7-8; Rope Trick 8-0; Woolworth 8-0; Irish Broadcast 8-0; Maid of Orleans 7-5.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Carlton Hotel Orchestra. 8-15 "British Sea Songs." A talk by H. E. Piggott, with songs by Frederick Harvey. 8-30 "Lionel and Clarissa." 9-20 Programme of Gramophone Records. 9-40 The News and Announcements. 10-5 Organ Recital, from St. Mark's. 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 8-30 a.m. Recitations from Quran-i-Sharif. Moulvi Gulam Mohammad Kamar. 8-45 Light Music. Tarabai of Gadag. 9-30 close down. 12-0 noon Some Selections. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. A Programme of Gramophone Records. 2-0 close down 6-0 p.m. An Instrumental Recital. A VUB Artist. 6-1. Talk (Marathi): "Your Child's Looks." Dr. Koyina. 6-30 To the Bhumiyan. A programme arranged for the village. News in Marathi. 7-30 Marathi Songs. Manjula Borker. 8-0 Hindustani Song. Vilayat Begum. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "Behind the Gateway." By "Onlooker." 9-15 The News. 9-30 Ambrose and his Orchestra. 10-0 Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette. 11-0 close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s. 8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. (Text and translation). 8-15 Naat and Qawwali. By Kallan Qawwal and Party. 8-50 The News (English). 9-0 The News

(Hindustani). 9-10 Mohammad Afzal. 9-30 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. Vichitra Veena. Gujri Fodi, Alap and Khaval. Gun Kali, Khaval. Jaunpuri, Khaval. 10-0 close down. 12-30 p.m. Indian Music. 1-30 "Flippancies." 2-30 close down. 6-0 p.m. Ghazal Qawwal. By Kallan Qawwal and Party. 6-30 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." Delhi Market Rates. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Seven Delhis." No. 4 Shahjahanabad. By Prof. Said Ahmed. 8-15 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 8-45 Qawwal. By Kallan Qawwal and Party. 9-15 News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "In the shadow of the Acropolis." No. 6. The Greeks as Sculptors—Summer time. By W. J. Bradnock. 10-0 A Violoncello Recital. By Helen C. Luard. 11-0 close down.

Calcutta Programme

All transmission will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-36 p.m. Lunch Time Selections. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. From the "Palm Court." 1-21 Talk: "Welfare Work in India." By D. S. Browne, Secretary, District Charitable Society Calcutta. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 Vocal Recital: Abdul Latif, Islamic Song. Nilima Bose, Light Bengali Song. Sachin Das, Bengali Song. Haren Bose, Bengali Song. 2-6 Readings from the Holy Quran. By Ibtisam Ahmed. 2-21 Light (Continued in Col. 3.)

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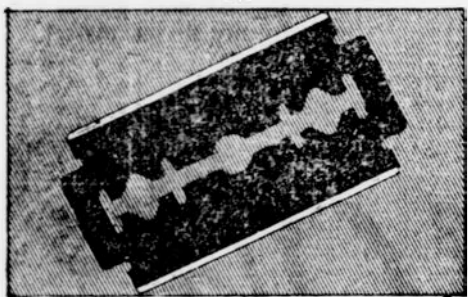


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937

MILITARY TRAINING

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Defence Secretary stated that among the Provincial Governments that insisted on keeping British troops for internal security purposes were those of Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces and Bengal. He read out a long protest from the Bihar Government against the withdrawal of certain troops from that province and in answer to a pertinent supplementary question he said that the protest was made in 1935. This latter reply was naturally greeted with laughter as everyone knew that now no Provincial Government, certainly no Congress Government, would stultify itself by insisting on the presence of British troops in its province for internal security purposes. Such insistence would be a self-imposed vote of censure on their police force and their own countrymen in the Army. Congress Governments should give the lead to other Provincial Governments by informing the Government of India that British troops are no longer necessary for internal security. Indeed, they are not necessary for any Indian purpose.

Where There Is No Will

This, however, is not enough. Though Defence is a central subject, every Provincial Government should bring all possible pressure to bear on the Government of India to get them to reduce military expenditure by rapid Indianisation and otherwise and to provide more and better facilities to Indians for military training of every kind. In all these respects the Government of India are becoming more and more irresponsible to the needs and wishes of India. The latest instance of this fact is that of Government's hostility towards the two resolutions of Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru in the Council of State on the subject of military training. Both were modest resolutions, moved by one who could in no sense be dubbed an extremist or a visionary. The first urged that Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the University Training Corps be rendered eligible to the Indian Military Academy on the same terms as are applicable to officers of corresponding grades of other branches of the I. T. F. and the Auxiliary Force, and that an examination for B certificates be instituted for members of the U. T. C. with a view to their utilisation for a supply of commissioned officers in ways similar to those prescribed for officers of Training Corps in England. The resolution was meant mainly to secure the best material available in the University

for the Army so as to help rapid Indianisation. But probably for that very reason Government opposed it, though, as usual, they expressed abounding sympathy for the principle of the resolution. The Army Chief's main objection was that the U. T. C.'s could not be allowed "to compete for vacancies reserved for listed classes," which only meant favouritism towards the "listed" classes and distrust of University trained men. Another objection was that "as there was an adequate supply available for admission into the Academy, there seemed to be no reason to institute a system of B certificate as suggested in the resolution." When Government want to make out that Indians do not possess enough aptitude for the military career they argue that the candidates for admission to the Academy are not enough. But when the claims of the U. T. C. men are urged for admission to the Academy, we are told that there is adequate supply available for admission to the Academy. There can be no way where there is no will.

Lack Of Sympathy

The second resolution of Pandit Kunzru was equally modest. It recommended the introduction of military drill and the establishment of a Cadet Corps in schools, expansion of the University Training Corps, diversification of its training so as to constitute units of other arms than infantry and expansion of urban units and their extension to large centres of population where they did not exist at present. But the Commander-in-Chief opposed the scheme of Cadet Corps on the frivolous ground that "it could not be economically successful." Government can afford to spend crores over the Army against the wishes of the people but boggle at a few lakhs for even elementary military training. It is clear as daylight that Government are unsympathetic towards the demand for forming martial spirit among educated men. But it will not do to leave to the mercy of the constitutionally irresponsible Government the entire field of military education. Whatever is possible in that direction in the provinces must be done, and Congress Cabinets may well give the lead in the matter. As the Madras Education Minister observed while discussing military education in the Assembly, young men of the country should be so trained physically as to tell the world: "We are a martial race and if we are going to be touched we can defend ourselves."

Japanese Frightfulness

The Japanese declaration that the bombing of Nanking—with its predominantly civilian population—will continue indefinitely and that the foreign warships lying in the harbour had better clear out of range, shows conclusively that Japan is determined to carry on warfare in disregard of all principles of law and humanity. The several air raids which have already taken place have taken a heavy toll of innocent lives—of hundreds of defenceless men, women and children, who, as pointed out in the letter of protest of the American Government, have not been given even

sufficient time to move out of the city. There is no doubt that this frightfulness is in deliberate pursuance of the recently officially declared policy of Japan "to break China to her knees"—that is to say, to destroy the morale of the entire nation, so that the people of China may for ever live in slavery tied to the chariot-wheels of Japanese Imperialism. But Japanese statesmen may yet live to learn the stern lesson of history that millions of human beings cannot be enslaved for long in that easy fashion and that oppressed humanity will find means sooner or later to break its fetters.

Scindia's Enterprise

The launching of the Scindia Company's new ship "El Medina" is an event of more than usual significance. It marks, we hope, the beginning of a new era in Indian shipping. Though the speech of Sir Firoze Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India in London, who performed the launching ceremony, was more in the nature of an apology for this new venture on the part of indigenous shipping, than anything else, he did well to point out how sea-faring and ship-building have been known to India for centuries past and that the enormous volume of India's coastal and sea-borne trade fully justifies the

country in aspiring to possess an adequate mercantile marine of her own. Sir Firoze mentioned some of the handicaps under which Indian shipping has been labouring, but he failed to mention both the lack of active State help and the unfair competition of some of the foreign companies. However that be, the present enterprise of the Scindia S. N. Co. deserves every commendation, particularly the decision to devote the service to Haj pilgrim traffic. Pilgrims to the Hedjaz have, for decades, been putting up with all sorts of inconveniences and hardships but we hope the new service will be satisfactory to the pilgrims in every way.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

A Suggestion And An Offer

(By MOHAN SINHA MEHTA, Diwan, Banswara State, Banswara, Rajputana.)

The unemployment of the educated middle class people is a depressing problem. Its acuteness was brought prominently before the public last year by the Sapru Committee. Some of our young men are filled with despair. In this connection, I wish to make a suggestion, through your widely read paper, to those who are unable to find employment in the cities. They should take to co-operative farming. Ten or twelve young enterprising persons should combine and settle on land as a little community on a co-operative basis. In the early stage they should go about as business-like pioneers, should expect no city comforts, not even a plan for them.

A Co-operative Colony. Let them pool their resources by bringing, say, one thousand rupees each to the common purse and with that capital work along improved methods with modern implements. There is fair prospect of their doing well. There is such a wide-spread unemployment in the country. It is more than probable that one of the group may be a trained agriculturist. In that case success is fairly assured.

If a carefully thought-out scheme is launched by a party of imaginative and ambitious persons, they can start as a community, rich and resourceful in specialised talents,—combining fully the advantages both of unity and diversity. I am visualising some such society: a couple of agriculturists, specialists in one major commercial crop, say cotton, sugarcane, etc., one expert in fruit farming, another mechanical engineer who could look after a motor truck and repair ordinary farm implements, a chemist good at experiments and laboratory work, one commerce graduate able to deal with accounts and marketing, an expert on cattle with veterinary knowledge, a medical doctor.

Later one of the group can be sent out for training in fruit preservation, and another in dairy farming, poultry farming, etc., etc. This group could settle somewhere on a large area of uncultivated land and turn it into a smiling little colony, adding to it one by one, the comforts and amenities of modern life.

Not A Mere Fantasy. If they all understand and trust each other and are really ready to put their hand to the plough, work hard and honestly, there is every chance of the scheme becoming a thumping success. Some of the members and, when they get married, possibly their wives, are bound to have some hobbies, such as music, painting, gardening, photography, bird-study, writing, etc. What a joy and beauty there will be in the atmosphere! It appears like a beautiful dream, too good to be true!

This will be your readers' kick, I fear, at this suggestion. It is a phantasy, a utopia, a castle in the air. True. But have not all great successful schemes been utopias at one stage? Castles must be first built in the air before they can be erected on solid ground! Have any of us the necessary grit and dash to fight difficulties, work in a team spirit and win the crown of victory from the uncertain, distant, even unwilling fate?

An Offer. If there be some such enterprising people eager to make the scheme a success, I can on behalf of a State in South Rajputana, offer them good fertile land near a road fit for rich cultivation. Further, the State Government will be willing to afford some special facilities to encourage the effort, such as no rent for one year, (thus the first year's profits will go to augment the initial capital) farm implements to be imported customs free for one year, free sites for dwelling houses, building timber from State forests to be had on reduced rates, etc. All these details can be settled later.

Of course, the State will allot land to individuals and hold them severally liable for payment of rents. The joint or co-operative side of their enterprise will be an internal arrangement among themselves, with which the State will have no concern. There is a strong reason in favour of this procedure. The State cannot alter the essential character of its land tenure system, which is Ryotwari and not Zamindari.

Scope For Fruit Growing. This State has some very fertile land within its territory which can grow a variety of grain and fruit crops. Thus, it offers an excellent scope for this experiment. I am prepared to help the scheme in another way also. I can act as the clearing house of information. That is, all persons (Continued on page 10 Col. 5)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Death Of Masaryk—Nazi Fulminations—Pan-Arab Conference.

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE Sept. 17.

The death of Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia, announced this week, removes from the scene a great and historic figure. His life from obscure origin and marked long by a stern struggle against hard circumstances to the presidency of an important State, depicts a striking story. It is a story of great historic significance and one of epic grandeur. Masaryk emerged before the focus of international limelight soon after the outbreak of the war of 1914. Outside it he played a keen role by lectures, discussions, writings and other public activities in raising the movement for the emancipation of his people along a broad and deeply founded basis.

At the outbreak of the war, Masaryk, with estimates of advance in terms of the Habsburg regime shattered, quickly moved to the task of giving effect to an idea already visualised, the creation of an independent Czechoslovak State. The part that he played towards this in the war period belongs to one of the great achievements and romances of modern history. He worked and moved like a crusader, abandoning or subordinating everything else to the one idea that dominated him, and revealing amazing energy which was all the more surprising when it is remembered that Masaryk was already in his 65th year at the outbreak of the war, remarkable grip over affairs and impressive courage.

His Stern Patriotism

Vickham Steed, then chief Editor of the "Times," at one place in his writings recalls a visit of Masaryk to his office. The news had only just come that Masaryk's wife had been arrested and one of his children sentenced to death by Austro-Hungarian authorities. Steed expressed his sorrow to Masaryk whose great devotion to his family was well-known. Not stopping even for a minute and without display of slightest sign of weakness, says Steed, Masaryk replied:—"One who sets on a task must know the sacrifice involved. I have made my decision and there is no going back." With this laconic statement, Masaryk suggested getting to the purpose of his visit.

At the end of the war Masaryk had the satisfaction of seeing the

great aim for which he had set out realised and while still outside he was enthusiastically elected as President of the new State of Czechoslovakia. If the task of creating the new State was hard and difficult, that of consolidating it in ways represented one not less hard or difficult. Masaryk's able and wise leadership, combined with a strong authority that he commanded, greatly helped in putting the new State soon on a stable and well-ordered basis.

On laying down his Office about two years back, Masaryk could look with satisfaction at Czechoslovakia retaining well its stability, avoiding stormy upheavals such as have swept over many lands, and keeping to its democratic tradition and progressive outlook. He had also the satisfaction of seeing elected as his successor, greatly as he wished, his much younger and brilliant and trusted collaborator in earlier years and colleague in Government later, Dr. Benes.

Masaryk's life-story is a very inspiring and stimulating one. Several accounts relating to it have been published. An exceedingly interesting and greatly comprehensive one is the book "President Masaryk Tells His Story" as recounted by the well-known Czech writer, Karel Capek. A volume at once a political treatise, a sociological discourse and a human document. One well-worth reading.

End Of The Nuremberg Congress

The Nuremberg Congress of the Nazis ended three days back with a final speech by Hitler. The German Leader and Chancellor held out again vigorously and verily against Bolshevism. He issued a warning against democracy, which according to him, was carrying the seeds of Bolshevism. Hitler eloquently referred to Nazi achievements and leadership against these dangers. The agile Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, had previously, in a speech of closer vehemence, stressed these points. The tirade against Bolshevism meant at the same time sharp attacks on Soviet Union.

The attacks on the Soviet Union were kept with great virulence also in various articles in papers and periodicals at the time of the

Congress. The weekly "Stuermer," in the course of an article sharply attacking the Soviet Union, Stalin and Litvinov, writes of "two criminal malefactors at the head of the so-called Soviet Union." Various Berlin papers, with special reference to the Nyon Conference, write of Litvinov in even more abusive terms, epithets like "scamp," "scoundrel" and "adventurer" being hurled against him. It is interesting to recall the indignation presented by the German press when an attack on Hitler was made by La Guardia, the Mayor of New York.

Hitler this year at Nuremberg stressed more directly Germany's claim for colonies. He indicated recognition of the idea of imperialistic expansion. Hitler spoke of Germany's understanding with Italy and Japan and at the same time showed some concern for good relations with Britain, giving the former, as thought in circles, a bargaining character, in relation to the latter. Generally it is viewed that Germany's course in the period ahead will depend upon the course of the Anglo-Italian relations and the Far Eastern developments, and with these are bound reactions on Britain as relating to Russia and certain issues in regard to Eastern Europe on which German attention is greatly kept or directed.

Retirement Of Schacht

The retirement of Schacht from his office as Minister of Economy in Germany, according to various reports, is to be expected. Dr. Schacht, who has served as Reichsbank President also under the old democratic regime in Germany, has been the leading figure in finance and economic spheres in Germany during the last two years. His retirement is considered as due to differences with certain leaders of the Nazi Party on financial and economic issues, as well as on the question of armament expansion, a great part of the work of the Ministry of Economy being placed under the control of General Goering, as the directing head of the "Four Year Plan." Dr. Schacht has had in the last few years to meet situations of increasing difficulty and pressure in various directions and he has contributed greatly in keeping a con-

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIAN MERCHANT'S ARREST IN GERMANY

While it is satisfactory to know that the Nazi Government has seen its way to release from detention Mr. B. N. Das Gupta, a prominent Indian merchant residing at Hamburg, it is surprising that the Government of India should not have deemed it necessary to publish the news of his arrest and detention up to the date and that the information should have leaked out in this country only indirectly through non-official sources. It is pertinent to know whether both the Secretary of State for India and Government of India were really in the dark about the detention and, if they were not, why the Indian public were not apprised of the event all these weeks. We hope some member of the Central Legislative Council will interrogate on the subject and demand full information on the German Government's reasons for Mr. Das Gupta's arrest and detention and whether that Government is making any amends to him for the humiliation caused to him. If any German national had been put under arrest and detained in India in the manner of Mr. Das Gupta, would the German Government have adopted the attitude of unconcern displayed by the Government of India?

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The All-India Village Industries Association has done well to appoint various provincial committees to prepare, in conjunction with the All-India Spinners' Association schemes for the development of village industries, to be submitted to Congress Cabinets. We do not see why similar committees should not be appointed for provinces where the Congress is not in a majority but where the non-Congress Cabinets may be sympathetically disposed towards a beneficent purpose like promoting rural uplift through the development of village industries. Workers in the districts, who have practical suggestions to offer, based on intimate local knowledge, should submit them to their res-

spective provincial committees as soon as possible. It is also desirable for the A. I. V. I. A. to organise provincial exhibitions of such village industries and their products as need to be developed and to enable Ministers to have some first-hand knowledge of the conditions demanding their attention.

ARM LICENCE

The Congress Cabinet of Bombay has given one more proof of its determination to remove the disabilities imposed by previous administrations on law-abiding citizens, by withdrawing the restrictions on arms licences which had been enforced during the Civil Disobedience movement. Persons, whose licences had been unjustly suspended on suspicion of participation in the C. D. movement, will now be free to apply for such licences and for the restoration of their arms. But, apart from this aspect of the question, the entire policy underlying the issue of arms to civilians deserves to be revised. Even in areas where the depredations of wild beasts as well as of robbers and dacoits are frequent, licences for arms are most difficult to obtain even for highly respectable and law-abiding persons, with the consequence that every year a number of lives are lost and bodily injuries sustained, which the possession of arms would surely have prevented. We trust the Governments in all Congress Provinces at least will take early steps to remove all unreasonable restrictions on arms licences.

PRESIDENT'S TEMPER

The President of the Council of State betrayed, on Wednesday, such irritability of temper in commenting on supplementary questions asked in the House that the members of the Progressive and Congress Groups rightly refused, as a protest against the "temper and tone" of the President's observations, to put any more questions till he gave his promised final ruling on the subject of supplementary questions.

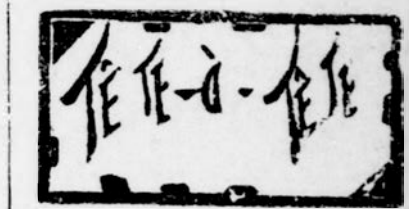
The right of putting such questions is far more restricted in the Council of State than it is in the Assembly, and when this fact was justly cited by Pandit Kunzru as an argument against further restricting the right, the President curtly dismissed the plea saying: "I have nothing to do with the Assembly." A bad temper does not enhance the dignity of the President.

SALT CONCESSIONS

The salt concessions granted by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact need to be made a reality in all provinces, particularly those where Congress is in power. Certain questions asked on this subject in the Bombay Legislature and the replies thereto show that in various places there is considerable uncertainty about the interpretation and enforcement of the rules about the concessions. There seems to be some discontent in the Karwar District, where natural salt is available in abundance all along the sea-coast but where the rules about the salt concessions are said to be too rigorously enforced. The Minister in charge has asked for reports from the local authorities. Local Congress leaders—all the three representatives of the district in the Assembly are Congressmen—should help in enabling the people to get the fullest advantage of the concessions.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The Bombay Cabinet is determined to make local self-government a reality throughout the Presidency. It wants to liberalize the constitution of all local bodies and also improve their financial condition, as it is futile to confer wide powers and responsibilities on such bodies without providing them with adequate finances. The Cabinet has accordingly circulated an elaborate questionnaire to Presidents of local bodies and prominent leaders of public opinion asking for their views on various problems of local self-government. One of the most important questions is that of franchise and we much



WITHOUT COMMENT

"The debates on the subject (Constituent Assembly) in the Central Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies have been the first advertisement for the Government of India Act hitherto given."

—"Times of India."

While the Bihar landlords are threatening a campaign of non-violent Civil Disobedience against the Congress Ministry, some U. P. Zamindars, believing in more direct and violent methods, are indulging in assault and incendiarism.

May we expect, then, another Criminal Law Amendment Act and a few Viceregal Ordinances to deal with this subversive activity?

Following negotiations with France and Britain, Italy is reported to be satisfied with the new scheme of Mediterranean control. Our suspicions have then proved correct. Viva Il Duce!

Satisfaction, indeed, is contagious.

A London cable reports that "the Japanese reply to the British Note on Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen incident is regarded as satisfactory to Britain and the incident is considered closed."

It does not mean, of course, that the mighty British Empire has withdrawn its previous protest against attack on non-combatants or recanted the assertion that in this "incident" there was no scope for any mistake. But it does show how eminently "satisfactory" Britain's diplomatic policy always is.

By the way, we do hope the end of this incident gives sufficient impetus to the manufacture of outside Union Jacks for Ambassadors' cars.

The only discordant note in the prevailing harmony is struck by Mr. Cordell Hull of U. S. A., who has repeated his Government's protest against the bombing of Nanking.

This is rather unfortunate but now that Britain has given the lead we have no doubt this "incident," too, would come to a satisfactory close, leaving Japan completely satisfied.

Good laws, says the Prime Minister of a State, are the foundations of good Government.

Unless, of course, one can do away with laws altogether.

And who wants good government, anyway? Our Princes and their Ministers are more keen on preserving their traditions of autonomy—and autocracy!

Speaking in the Assembly Mr. Nariman said the views expressed by the two Rao Bahadurs (Chitale and Navle) had astounded him.

Mr. Nariman, evidently, is easily astounded.

The two Rao Bahadurs were, indeed, perfectly natural and true to their type.

Dealing with the references to the Spanish war in his speech in the League Assembly, the London "Times" says that Mr. Eden put his finger on the dangers of the situation when he drew attention to the numerous and notorious breaches of the Non-Intervention Agreement, to the failure of a certain Government to fulfil the engagements into which its representatives entered in London, and to the continued presence of a number of foreign troops in Spain.

Which is that "certain" Power, one might well ask, whose "numerous and notorious" misdeeds have come in for castigation by the British Foreign Secretary?

It could not be Germany which has been invited to participate in the Mediterranean control scheme. And surely the culprit couldn't be Italy, for we hear of successful conclusion of negotiations with Count Ciano "to enable Italy to participate in the anti-piracy patrol."

Is Mr. Eden, then, tilting his lance against Ruritania or some other such kingdom of fiction?

wish that a rapid approach is made towards adult suffrage. Not the least important subject under investigation is the improvement of village panchayats. It is indeed, impossible to make local self-government a reality without making the panchayats live bodies. Prohibition, sanitation and rural uplift in general cannot be the success they ought to be without the enthusiastic co-operation of the panchayat.

Italy Out To End 'Red' Rule But No Territorial Ambitions In Spain

GENEVA, September 23. Interest here is centred on the talks between M. Delbos and Sgr. Bova Scoppa on the Naval Patrol plan in the Mediterranean. It is reliably learned that the conversations hitherto have been most cordial and considerable progress has been made towards an understanding.

Out To End 'Red' Rule

The Italians are reported to be prepared to give most emphatic assurances that they have no territorial ambitions in Spain and the Balearic Islands and that they will withdraw all their troops, when the war is over, but are determined to put an end to the "Red" rule in Spain.

Hitch Feared

It is believed that a difficulty may come in the form of any French stipulation that no further reinforcements should be sent to Spain.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS DETAIN FRENCH CONSUL

PARIS, Sept. 23. Insurgent authorities have detained M. Desmarts, French Consul at Malaga, at his house, apparently as a reprisal for the arrest of Major Troncoso.—Reuter.

7 FRENCHMEN EXPELLED FROM SPANISH TERRITORY

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Sept. 23. Seven Frenchmen residing in San Sebastian have been expelled from Spanish Territory apparently as a further reprisal for the arrest of Major Troncoso.—Reuter.

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR BOMBAY GOVT

(Continued from page 1) them but this was not time to quarrel on details. Let us all at least on one day out of 365 of the year leave aside difference of opinion on matters of detail and rise to the full implication of the resolution before the House. This resolution expressed the will of 350 millions of people of India. If India has a destiny, Indians have to adjust themselves.

Concluding Mr. Kher said "I am an optimist by nature. I have my eyes fixed on the great population of the country that is outside this House and to whom this question of liberty is one of life and death. In the great dream of Mahatma Gandhi and millions like myself who believe in him there will be transference of power which we want to bring about by the Constituent Assembly."

RESOLUTION CARRIED. Voting on the different amendments tabled to the resolution were then proceeded with. Except the amendments of Mr. S. L. Karandikar and Mr. Jambhakar which were negatived by an overwhelming majority of 106 to 32 and 113 to 11 respectively, all other amendments were defeated. The division was challenged on the main resolution which was ultimately carried by 98 votes to 43 (prolonged ministerial cheers).

BARDOLI LANDS To Be Restored To Peasants

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister then moved his resolution that the House do accept Government's policy of repurchasing the lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement at Government cost with a view to restore them to their original holders or their heirs free of occupancy price.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi inquired if the action of the previous Government was in respect of those lands legal as law stood then and whether it was justified. The Hon. Mr. Desai said that it was legal according to the law of those days.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan further said that his information was that action was being taken under the Land Revenue Code which still stood as it was then.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji said that that action was legal but he would not say if that was justified or not. Proceeding he said that Government were so much convinced of the justice of the course which they were taking that he could not imagine any arguments against it. As regards the peasants to whom these lands were to be returned, they were the brave and heroic peasants, who had made history in the Presidency by sacrifice and raised the prestige of the country in the whole world. This action was contemplated as a reward to those brave and heroic people for what they had done.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar asked: How many of those that would be benefited by this measure were landlords, peasant proprietors and peasants?

The Minister replied: "Almost all of them are peasants who cultivated their lands."

He then gave figures about the approximate area of the land that was proposed to be purchased and restored. Mr. Morarji said that

"Elders" Debate Wedgwood Report

SIMLA, Sept. 23. The Council of State met this morning to discuss the Wedgwood Report.

At the outset Mr. Shivali Motilal moved an adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the Government's decision to appoint a non-Indian as the Economic Advisor.

Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary objecting to the motion said the intention of the Government to appoint an economic advisor had been a matter of public discussion for over a year and there was ample time during which to give notice of a resolution on the subject.

Nothing had occurred now to raise this matter by way of an adjournment. Moreover the Economist concerned had not yet accepted the offer, hence the question was still open.

The President, Sir Manekji Dadabhai, said, though the motion was a laudable one, the Chair felt it inadvisable to allow it at this stage.

WEDGWOOD REPORT.

On a motion of Sir Guthrie Russell that the Government of India should consider the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee in the light of the discussions of this council, three amendments were moved by the Opposition members and discussion proceeded on the original resolution and amendments.

Mr. Syed Hossain Imam in his amendment suggested the formation of a Joint Committee of the two Houses to review the financial and economic aspects of the investigation.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu thereafter moved an amendment to replace the words "in the light of the discussions of this Council" by the following: "And on such consideration, this House recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that they should accept the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts for 1935-36 and on the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee."

Sir A. P. Patro moved a lengthy resolution.

NOT FAIR.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das declared that the Committee's recommendation, favouring the writing off of sixty crores of rupees from the Depreciation Fund was not fair to the general taxpayer.

Mr. Syed Hossain Imam said Indian non-official opinion had no confidence in the recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu pointed out that the Wedgwood Committee had been appointed to suggest means by which relief could be afforded to the tax-payer, but the recommendations of the committee entirely falsified such expectations.

Sir A. P. Patro said the cry voiced in the Assembly to throw into the waste-paper basket was most disheartening and was based on the misconception that the Committee's recommendations involved increased Europeanisation of the railways.

Mr. R. H. Parker said that the railways should be looked at purely from a business view point, and employment and such other matters, should be governed entirely by one thing, namely, efficiency of the railways.

Pandit Kunzru pleaded for better amenities for third class passengers who were the mainstay of the railways' earnings.

INDIAN AVAILABLE.

Sometime ago, the Home Mem-

do propaganda at the taxpayers' cost.

Had not the Congress Government ordered the interim Ministers to pay the printing bills on account of their conference?

Mr. S. L. Karandikar said by rewarding thus the Government were undervaluing the spirit of sacrifice of the peasants concerned.

"POLITICAL CORRUPTION." Mr. Jambhakar Mehta characterised this motion as "political corruption" and said that if Government were honest they would do well to proceed logically and give relief to all, for example, the "Free Press" who suffered in those times.

Mrs. Farreia said that lands should be restored only after payments of dues on them at the time of forfeiture.

Mr. Moosaji Patel moving his amendment for deletion of the words "At Government cost" said that the resolution laid down a dangerous precedent.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif and Mr. Morey also opposed the resolution.

Mr. Jhabwala, supported Mr. Jambhakar Mehta's amendment while Mr. Pike supported Mr. Farreia's amendment.

Sit. Patil supporting the Government motion said that he supported it not as a Congressman nor as a believer in Civil Disobedience but as one who wanted a stable

ber had said that no suitable Indian journalist was available to hold the post of Director of Public Information, but to-day, Sir Guthrie Russell had remarked that a suitable Indian journalist was available for doing railway publicity. He wondered whether this difference of view between the different departments was due to an Indian being in charge of it.

Sir Guthrie: The work of the two posts are entirely different. There is no relation between the two.

STATE MANAGEMENT BETTER. Pandit P. N. Sapru said that reading the Report from a wider point of view it appeared that the committee had travelled far beyond its terms of reference, and made recommendations based distinctly on political bias. He wanted nationalisation of railways as it was the only method whereby the condition of the Indian worker could be improved. Whatever might be the defects of State management, they unanimously believed that company management was worse than State management.

Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray Choudhury opined that if recommendations of the Committee were given full effect to the whole railway administration would collapse in a short time.

Mr. Kalkar said that the most objectionable recommendation was the attempt to deprive the Legislature of its control over railways and place the Accounts Department under the Agent.

Sardar Buta Singh said it was a most businesslike report.

ALL HOPES BLASTED. Mr. Mohd. Hussain agreed that the power sought to be given to the Railway Authority with regard to the raising of capital was a bit too much.

Mr. Mahapatra observed that the mountain of the Wedgwood Committee had produced only a mouse and all hopes of placing the railways on a remunerative basis were blasted.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, the Railway Member, who was present in the Council throughout the debate, complemented the members on the high standard of the debate which was in keeping with the dignity and tradition of the House.

He reiterated the assurance given to the Assembly in regard to Indianisation and fulfilling the pledges under the Neyerew Award.

Regarding the policy in connection with State versus Company management, Sir Sultan Ahmed assured the House that for the present there would be no going back in the policy, but Government would take the opinion of the Central Legislature prior to reaching any decision. Government would bring out periodical reports, half-yearly or quarterly, on the progress made with regard to the various recommendations of the Committee.

RESOLUTION PASSED. On an assurance from Sir Guthrie Russell that he would consider any memorandum submitted by the Progressive Party, Mr. Hossain Imam withdrew his amendment, while the House rejected Mr. Pantulu's amendment without a division.

Sir A. P. Patro wanted to withdraw his amendment, but Mr. Sapru objected to the withdrawal, with the result that the amendment was put to vote and was negatived without a division.

After this Sir Guthrie Russell's original resolution was unanimously passed and the Council adjourned till Tuesday.—A. P.

Government and peaceful atmosphere.

NO POLITICAL CORRUPTION Premier Kher deplored the resolution being characterized as an attempt at political corruption. He was too much pained to find this resolution being talked of as an attempt of "political corruption". He was too much pained to find this resolution being talked of as an attempt to reward Congress supporters. Independence could be achieved, either by violent armed rebellion, or by non-violent satyagraha campaign expounded by that great Mahatma Gandhi. Secondly, this was no attempt on the part of Government to reward either Gujarat or Karnatak at the cost of other provinces. Before Gandhiji launched on that great experiment Satyagraha was looked upon as an utopia. But had not those peasants by their sacrifice made it success?

WHEN KHER VISITED BARDOLI Premier Kher then narrated his first visit to Bardoli in 1930 when Satyagraha campaign was in full swing there.

He reached the village at 6 a.m. when he found all houses, shops and public buildings closed. No man in the street or cattle stray was visible. Occasionally a Pathan watchman could be seen and then there were revenue officers' tents with their armory.

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

Observe Gandhi Week

Pay Homage To Nation's Great Leader.

MUSSOLINI'S ASSURANCE

Towards Franco-Italian Amity & Non-Intervention In Spain

LONDON, Sept. 23. The Franco-Italian talks at Geneva which was the subject of informal talk between Mr. Eden and M. Corbin in the morning are welcomed in London.

It is reported that Sgr. Bovas-coppa stated, Sgr. Mussolini would be willing to give assurances not to send more Italian troops to Spain and British circles hope that the vital question of withdrawing volunteers may be re-opened soon.

It is understood that M. Delbos spoke most frankly to Sgr. Bovas-coppa about the misgivings which the maintenance of a large Italian army on the other side of the Pyrenees would create in France.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NEW MILITARY SECRETARY

Press Comments On Lord Gort's Appointment

LONDON, Sept. 23. The appointment of Lord Gort as Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War has aroused keen interest in military circles.

The "Times" in a leader gives the news warm welcome as another indication of the progressive policy initiated by Mr. Hore-Belisha who, it says, while seeking to draw men from ranks seems no less concerned to assure them of young and progressively minded leadership.

In the process of revitalisation much depends upon the choice of the Military Secretary who personally advises the Minister on promotion and appointment of officers.

Having emphasised the strain of modern warfare, the "Times" concludes: "Under the present regulations, a power of selection often entails hardships but more generous treatment to surferers will ease the process and be a just recognition of the services rendered. The public which has approved the outlay of hundreds of millions of sterling to renew the equipment of the Army will not grudge a trifling sum needed to carry out the process in a just and fitting manner, especially if it proves a part of strong administrative policy all along the line."

It will be recalled that Lord Gort was Director, Military Training Headquarters in India, from 1932 to 36.—Reuter.

KURLA SWADESHI MILL STRIKE

The Secretary, Red Flag, G. K. Union, Kurla, writes:—

Since the 11th instant the management of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills have declared a lock-out and rendered nearly 4,000 workers idle.

Prior to this lock-out, the doffer boys had declared a two days' "stay-in" strike as a protest against the conditions of work.

Similarly there was continued friction going on in the carding department due to attempts to compel every carder mind 12 machines instead of 9, on the same wages.

Instead of considering the demands of these two departments, the management declared lock-out.

The invitation of the Chief Conciliator for negotiations was accepted and Messrs. R. M. Jambhakar and T. T. Suryawanshi together with the department leaders of the workers met the Conciliation Court. The Court held its deliberations on the 17th and 18th instant, but no settlement could be arrived at.

The Managing Committee of the Red Flag Gurni Kamgar Union, Kurla, has decided to approach the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher in the matter.

GOVERNOR AND PREMIER VISIT JAIL.

ABOTTABAD, Sept. 23. For the first time in India, a Congress Premier and Governor together visited jail, when Dr. Khan Sahib and His Excellency Sir George Cunningham left at 10 a.m. to-day by car, to personally supervise the conditions prevailing in the Harpore Central Jail, the biggest prison in the province. They both returned soon after inspection.

Dr. Khan Sahib had an interview with the Governor yesterday evening at the Circuit House when the latter arrived from Nathiagali. The interview lasted one hour.—United Press.

"Let Us All Wear Khadi, Symbol Of Our Struggle For Freedom"

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23. LEADER—MAHATMA GANDHI—IN THIS AND OTHER WAYS, FOR PEOPLE OF INDIA OF TO-DAY IS LARGELY HIS MAKING AND MARCHED A LONG WAY ON THAT JOURNEY.

Path Of Swaraj Lightened

"We think with gratitude and joy of the sacrifice of so many of our comrades who have lighted the path of Swaraj. By the labour and sacrifice of innumerable comrades of ours we have built up India strong of purpose and strong in action; we laid a firm foundation of the noble structure to be. But remember a great purpose requires iron determination and iron discipline which is superior to passing phases."

OBSERVE GANDHI JAYANTI

In these words Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, calls upon his countrymen to observe Gandhi-Jayanti week throughout the country, in the course of a statement issued through the "United Press."

Pandit Nehru continues:—"Soon we shall be celebrating Gandhi Jayanti week and paying our homage to Mahatmaji. It is right and fitting that we honour our great leader in this and other ways for no man in India has done more for the freedom of our people."

"Much remains yet to be done and we shall have to face many struggles and crisis before we reach the promised land. Let us bear this in mind and not be carried away by momentary excitement, by pride, partial achievement or by arrogance of holding some limited power. We have reason to be proud of our great organization and of peaceful discipline that it has evolved in millions of our people."

"We think with joy and gratitude of the sacrifice of so many of our comrades who have lighted the path of Swaraj. Our strength comes from organization and discipline and the right purpose and right means."

IRON DETERMINATION

"That is the strength which

is neither swollen by momentary triumph nor depressed by temporary failure. Only the weak and the infirm of purpose allow themselves to be inflated and defeated in this way. A great purpose requires iron determination and iron discipline which is superior to excitement of passing phases. The right purpose requires the right means to attain it for we are judged by means we adopt and not merely by the end that we loudly proclaim.

"That end in itself is governed by the path we follow. It is well that remember this or else we shall go astray and weaken and fail to take advantage of the great opportunities that fate and circumstances will place in our way. We are out for great things; to make history of our choice to mould India of our dream. And so in paying homage to our great leader and in sending him our greeting we must think anew of tasks ahead and prepare for them. We have to remember lessons he taught us of peaceful disciplined action and not allow ourselves to be deflected from it. We have to remember also that Khadi has become the symbol of our struggle for freedom and the very life of it. Let us all wear this life of national service and these proclaim our adherence to the great cause we have at heart.—United Press.

Bombay Council Passes Members' Salary Bill

PREMIER MOVES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

Davar Supports Karanjia's Amendment For Legislators' Convention

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 23. The Bombay Legislative Council to-day considered the Bill for Salaries and allowances of members of the Bombay Legislatures moved by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Dr. P. G. Solanki who was the first in supporting the principle of the Bill observed that some difference ought to be made in the scale of salaries and daily allowances for members of the Upper House in order to maintain the dignity and prestige of that House which was new in this Province.

The idea of the salaries for members was novel, he said, but travelling by third class would put members of the Upper House on the same level as their "chaps-ras".

At the Second Reading of the Bill Dr. Solanki moved that members residing in places where meetings of legislatures would be held should also be given the same allowances as are given to other mofussil members.

GOVT. PLEDGED TO ECONOMY

The Hon. Mr. Munshi in replying to the suggestion stated that the Government were pledged to economy and were going to ask for reduction in the salaries of Servants. It would, therefore, be a bad beginning for them to increase the salaries or allowances of members.

Considerable discussion took place on the amendment moved by Mr. S. C. Joshi and Dr. P. G. Solanki suggesting that Rules made by Government under this

Act should be placed on the tables of both the Houses and such rules should be liable to be modified or rescinded by resolutions of these Houses.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, asked what resolution would be acted upon if conflicting resolutions were passed by the Lower and Upper Houses?

Dr. G. S. Mahajani supporting the amendment supplied the analogy of the University Senate which puts such rules before the members of that body.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Deputy President) said that when rules under the Act were passed by the Government and had the force of an Act, members could not amend such rules by moving a resolution. He suggested that the amendment was wholly unnecessary as it was open to members to bring forth a Bill to amend such rules.

Replying to the debate Mr. Munshi maintained that such rule-making powers were essential for the Executive of the Government and quoting several authorities from eminent jurists and writers on constitutionalism, he emphasized that such powers were not at all against principles of democracy.

Division was demanded and the amendment was lost by ten votes against fourteen. Further reading was passed without division.

The Bombay Weights and Measures Amendment Bill moved by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil was gone through, all the readings without discussion and passed.

Congress & Govt. Walk Into Same Lobby

Amendment For Limitation Of Insurance Commissions Carried In Division

SIMLA, Sept. 23. The Central Assembly devoted the whole morning sitting to a further consideration of Clause 35 which prohibits payments by way of commission or otherwise to any person except a licensed insurance agent.

The House accepted Dr. Banerjee's amendment to the effect that prohibition of payment under the Clause shall take effect after 6 months from the commencement of the Act (instead of after 3 months as provided in the original Clause).

Considerable discussion arose on Mr. Chapman Mortimer's two amendments intended to secure the inclusion of Chief Agents among persons empowered to make payment of commission, and among persons to whom such payment is allowed to be made.

Sir Cawaji Jehangir argued that the amendment did not fully serve the purpose intended by the mover. He thought that it left a loophole for any person to claim the right of becoming a Chief Agent by employing one man as an agent under him.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah explained that the amendments were necessary in the interest of small companies. The amendments were carried.

COMMISSION PAYMENTS. After two hours' discussion, the House agreed to the addition of the following as Clause 35 (2) which reads: "No insurer or any person, who, for the purposes of insurance business, employs an insurance agent licensed under Section 37, shall pay or contract to pay to any insurance agent, licensed under Section 37, by way of commission or as remuneration in any form, an amount exceeding, in the case of life insurance business 45 per cent. of initial premium, payable on any policy or policies effected through him, and five per cent. of renewal premium, or in the case of business of any other class, 30 per cent. of premium, provided, however, that insurers in respect of life insurance business only may pay, during the first ten years of their business, to their insurance agents 55 per cent. of initial premium payable on any policy or policies effected through them and six per cent. of renewal premiums."

ADVANTAGE TO YOUNG COS. Mr. S. Satyamurthi, moving an amendment for the addition of the above new clause said that the House was generally agreed as to the limitation of commission (clauses No. 10) and the difference existed only in regard to the ac-

tual percentage and advantage to be given to young companies. A ten per cent. difference in favour of young companies had been given by the clause, and, standing as they did for sound business, both of young and old companies, his Party regarded this as sufficient. He emphasised the indispensability of limitation in commission and referred to the expenses of certain companies which exceeded their incomes. He declared that since the commission formed a good part of expenses, a limitation in the commission was an important way in which economy could be achieved, and eventually premium rates lowered.

SIRCAR'S SUPPORT. Sir N. N. Sircar supporting the amendment referred to a certain type of malpractice prevalent in India by which agents induced the policy-holder to allow his previous policy to lapse and take out a fresh policy, so that the agent might get a higher initial commission.

AMENDMENT CARRIED. Mr. A. C. Datta opposed the amendment "tooth and nail" and protested against the principle of limitation of commission which was both unworkable and detrimental to the young companies. Babu Baijnath Bajoria joined in condemning the secret alliance between the Congress and Government and declared that the Congress Party by moving this amendment had shown that they had no interest in the protection of smaller companies.

Mr. A. Ayyangar said that representatives of many young companies had seen him and said they would be satisfied with a ten per cent. difference in their favour regarding the limitation of commission.

Mr. Chapman Mortimer said that the limitation of commission would help non-Indian companies and big Indian companies.

Mr. S. C. Sen supporting the Amendment declared that the Indian Insurance Companies had to be saved against themselves. He quoted figures of expenses of certain companies which equalled or exceeded the premium income.

Mr. Sri Prakasa interjected: "Just like the Government of India." (Loud laughter).

The amendment was pressed to a division and carried by 82 votes to 20, Congress and Government voting for, and the Congress Nationalists and Independents voting against.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

cent of the previous year, and I am sure that you will regard this as satisfactory.

Turning to the Marine Account, we have to admit frankly that the year has not been a good one, notwithstanding that the premium income showed an increase of Rs. 1,61,388.

The total 'paid for' business went down from Rs. 1,76,41,750 to Rs. 1,67,00,250, being a decrease of Rs. 9,41,500.

INCREASE IN LIFE FUND. As a result of the year's operations, the Life Fund increased by Rs. 18,24,032, and stood at Rs. 59,05,609 at the end of the year.

The Profit and Loss Account is credited with Rs. 23,692, representing one-third of the Shareholders' proportion of surplus as revealed by the Valuation.

The chairman replied to the individual criticisms and requests for general information made by the several shareholders with regard to the declaring of dividends, he said that it was their policy to confine themselves to only interest accrued on investments. With regard to the stability of the Company he asked where had the reserves come from. The reserves, he announced had sprung up from 75 lakhs to rupees two crores and fifteen lakhs. Insurance, he said, was not one of certainty like other kinds of business.

After the Directors were re-elected and auditors appointed for the current year, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.) SIMLA, Sept. 22. In the Durand Football Tournament the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment from Dagbhal beat the Rovers Football Club from Solan by six goals to nil.

Youngmen's Football Club, Delhi beat Baluchistan Football Club, Simla, by five goals to love.

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR BOMBAY GOVT.

(Continued From Page 7.)

satisfactory as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. Therefore the Council is further of the opinion that the said Act should be repealed and replaced by a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise which allows Indian people full scope for the development according to their needs and desires."

A MIGHTY WEAPON

Satyagraha was mighty weapon and had to be wielded by mighty hands. It was a peaceful non-violent alternative to an armed rebellion or violent overthrow of Government. Could not the House be charitable and generous to those that sacrificed in that great experiment? This could not be an act of political corruption. He put it on a moral basis and who were going to be benefited by it? Surely, posterity was going to be profited. (Applause).

TWO AMENDMENTS

Two amendments were moved one by Mr. N. D. Deodhekar (Democratic Swarajist) and another by Mr. B. N. Karanjia. The first sought to add that Government should take steps by seeking the co-operation of other provincial governments to call a convention of all members of all legislatures constituted under the Government of India Act.

Mr. Karanjia's amendment sought to suggest that the required constitution be framed by a convention or conference consisting of representatives elected by Provincial legislatures with adequate representation to important minorities and smaller minorities such as Parsis with due weightage.

PLEA FOR GOING SLOW

In his speech Mr. Karanjia supported the contention that the new Act was unsatisfactory but Congressmen had come forward to accept offices under the very Act, and only after 15 days they were coming out with the demand for a Constituent Assembly. Such assembly could only meet after the overthrow of power by violence.

Can you show, he asked, any example of transfer of power without any trouble? The conference of the type suggested by him was the only proper method for framing the required constitution. If the franchise was widened, imperial minorities like Parsis would not have the ghost of a chance to be elected. The present progress in self-government had been made by stages. The principle of development of representative institutions with a view to the realisation of progressive self-government had been already accepted and it was by going slowly that progress could be made in this direction. He, therefore, did not see the advisability of any hasty action in calling a constituent Assembly.

"OUT OF TUNE." Prof Davar in supporting the amendment and opposing the resolution observed that India was the only country in the world which had no mercantile marine of its own. "We have been put under the disability of improving our shipping trade, he continued. "Exchange banking and overseas trade are also denied to Indians and these have been the monopoly of Britishers and foreigners. The present Act has made no progress over this situation. Even the Dominions have certain amount of freedom in this respect" and he agreed fully that the repeal of the Government of India Act was necessary but the word "Constituent Assembly" was saturated with blood and it was entirely out of tune with India's history.

The House adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow when discussion will be resumed.

IRISH PARALLEL. Replying to the contention that Government were taking away the martyrdom of those peasants, Mr. Morarji asked if Ireland took away the martyrdom of De Valera when they made him President? Could they have preserved it by confining him to jail?

Concluding, he appealed to all sections of the House to view the resolution charitably and support it.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pressed his amendment to a division and lost it by 23 votes to 85. Other amendments were thrown out without a division.

MOTION CARRIED. The House divided at last and for the fifth time during to-day on the original Government motion which was carried by 87 to 39 votes. The House then prorogued its present session.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. Premier Kher then moved: "This Council is of the opinion that the Government of India Act 1935 in no way represents the will of the nation and is wholly unsatisfactory."

At this sigh Felton turned round. "Ah, you are awake, Madame," he said. "Then I have nothing more to do here."

"Oh, my God, my God, how I have suffered!" said Milady in that melodious voice which charmed all on whom she wished to bring ruin. And upon sitting up in the armchair, she assumed a still more graceful and abandoned position than when she was reclining.

At that moment Lord Winter appeared at the door with a phial of smelling-salts.

"Well, what is it,—what's going on here?" he asked sarcastically, on seeing the prisoner sitting up and Felton about to go out. "Is this corpse come to life already? Felton, my lad, didn't you see that you were taken for a povie, and the first act was being played of a comedy which we shall doubtless have the pleasure of following in all its developments."

ONLY THE FIRST ACT.

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SCORN

"No, my Lord," replied the unimpassioned young man.

"In that case, my brave lieutenant, let us leave Milady to find out something else, and go to supper. But be sure of it, Milady has a fertile imagination, and the second act of the comedy will not be long to follow the first."

At these words Lord Winter passed his arm through Felton's, and led him out, laughing.

"I'll find your weak point, be assured of that, you would-be soldier, cut out for a monk's frock," Milady hissed between her teeth.

"I thought so, my Lord," said Felton. "But the prisoner is a woman after all. I wish to pay her the attention that every well-bred man owes a woman, if not on her account, at least on my own."

Milady shuddered, at this remark on Felton's part revealed to her what a difficult task it would be to inveigle him in her toils.

"So," replied Lord Winter, laughing, "that beautiful hair, that white bosom, that languishing look, have not yet seduced you, you heart of stone."

'Vande Mataram' Sung By All

Madras Assembly Speaker Explains: Muslim M.L.A. Withdraws Point Of Order

MADRAS, Sept. 23. Sensation was caused in the Madras Assembly this morning, when the Speaker called for prayer as usual.

Sheikh Muhammad Laljan, one of the two Muslim members, who were present in the House, then rising on a point of order said that the prayer 'Vande Mataram' that was sung in the House was a war-cry against Islam and an insult to Islam and requested the Speaker to give a ruling if it could be sung in the House. The Speaker said that the ruling would be given after the prayer.

Sheikh Laljan then walked out in protest, returning to the House after prayer.

The Speaker then asked if Sheikh Laljan wanted his ruling on the point of order.

Mr. Yakub Hasan, Minister for Public Works intervening said, it was most unfortunate that the member should have raised this point of order and it would have been better if he had consulted other members of his community before doing so. Mr. Hasan suggested that Sheikh Laljan with other members of the community could meet the Speaker to discuss the matter with him privately and appealed to Sheikh Laljan to withdraw his point of order.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, leader of the Muslim League said that the 'Vande Mataram' prayer was agitating the minds of Moslems for some time but he did not want the matter to be brought inside the House as was done. He appealed to the member to withdraw his point of order.

The Speaker said that Sheikh Laljan should apologise to the House before withdrawing the point of order as he had walked out as a protest, and if he wanted a ruling on the point of order it would be given.

INSULT TO THE HOUSE

The Premier explaining the situation said that the way in which Sheikh Muhammad Laljan behaved constituted an insult to the House. He could have kept out of the House and come in after prayer and then raised the point of order. The Premier thought, however, that the apology need not be insisted upon, but left the matter to the Speaker. Sheikh Muhammad Laljan: "I honourably withdraw the point of order."

SPEAKER'S REMARKS

The Speaker said it was a prayer that was conducted in the House just as in the House of Commons in Canada and in other Parliaments all over the world, before the Speaker took the Chair, and it was respected. What form the prayer should take here, was a matter for anxious consideration in view of different religions represented in the House. For a subject nation the prayer should be for the freedom of the

motherland and 'Vande Mataram' was sung all over India by Hindus, Moslems and Christians. The Speaker was seriously considering the question of supplementing the national prayer by reading verses from the Vedas, the Quran and the Bible on different days and the matter should be placed before the House for consideration. Finally the Speaker said that a statement had been made necessary by the conduct of the member in the House and added that the first hour after prayer which was a most solemn occasion in any Parliament should not be disturbed.

Sir William Wright suggested that a translation of the prayer sung in the House should be supplied to those members who did not understand it.

The Speaker agreed to supply the translation.—A. P.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Shaukat Ali At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, September 23. Mr. Shaukat Ali and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central) arrived here this morning in connection with the All-India Palestine Conference and the Calcutta Muslim League Conference.—A. P.

There has been an addition of four centres of work during the last year, and 3,392 patients have been treated at the 38 centres. Propaganda work was extensively carried out in the various districts of the Presidency. A scheme has been submitted to the Government for the reorganization of the Provincial and District Branches, and the orders of Government are awaited. The finances of the Branch show a balance of Rs. 5,628-2-0 at the end of the year.

Indian Red Cross Society, C. P. And Berar Branch

The report for 1936 deals with the usual multifarious activities of the society. The organization of Baby Weeks, Infant Welfare Centres, Health Propaganda, Training of Dais—all are receiving due attention. A gratifying feature of the year's work is the development of the Rural Welfare Centre at Sendwajana. A new activity is the exhibition of Health Propaganda films, which have proved very popular.

ZAMINDARS OF INDIA, UNITE

Congress Land Legislation Condemned

CUTTACK, Sept. 23. A large meeting of the Orissa landlords was held last night, the Raja of Surangi presiding. Zamindars from all parts of the province mustered strong and expressed their feelings against the Congress Government and the Congress Socialist Party.

Speeches were made stressing the necessity of an organization of the Zamindars and the Raja of Khalikote explained the present situation. He felt that it was necessary for them to take a paper to advocate their cause vigorously.

From the speeches it was clear that the zamindars dreaded most the Congress Socialists and some of them actually declared that the Congress Government in the Provinces was the Government of Socialists.

A resolution was passed characterising the proposed Bills regarding land legislations as highly expropriatory which aimed at deprivation of the substantive rights of the zamindars.

An Orissa Landholders' Association was formed and a district organising committee was appointed. A conference of all landlords, it was decided, will be held shortly at Cuttack.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



At this sigh Felton turned round. "Ah, you are awake, Madame," he said. "Then I have nothing more to do here."

"Oh, my God, my God, how I have suffered!" said Milady in that melodious voice which charmed all on whom she wished to bring ruin. And upon sitting up in the armchair, she assumed a still more graceful and abandoned position than when she was reclining.

At that moment Lord Winter appeared at the door with a phial of smelling-salts.

"Well, what is it,—what's going on here?" he asked sarcastically, on seeing the prisoner sitting up and Felton about to go out. "Is this corpse come to life already? Felton, my lad, didn't you see that you were taken for a povie, and the first act was being played of a comedy which we shall doubtless have the pleasure of following in all its developments."



"No, my Lord," replied the unimpassioned young man.

"In that case, my brave lieutenant, let us leave Milady to find out something else, and go to supper. But be sure of it, Milady has a fertile imagination, and the second act of the comedy will not be long to follow the first."

At these words Lord Winter passed his arm through Felton's, and led him out, laughing.

"I'll find your weak point, be assured of that, you would-be soldier, cut out for a monk's frock," Milady hissed between her teeth.

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Motoring & Aviation

W. I. A. A. POINT OF VIEW

Driving Across No Man's Land

The W. I. A. A. has just received the following letter from a member who signs himself "More than Disgusted." The Association believes that though somewhat sardonically put, the description given will tally with the experiences of all who have recently travelled from Bombay to Poona by road. "More than Disgusted" writes:—

At the beginning of this month the writer took a large and powerful touring car from Bombay to Poona, passing through the "built-up area" of Lady Jamshetjee Road he turned right down a narrow lane and cut across on to the "arterial highway" to the south. A GOAT-TRACK!

Across Sion Causeway—lovely surface, but only three cars wide. On to the old world village of Thana. Here the full beauty of one of Bombay Presidency's major motor-ways expands and blossoms before me: a mud road just wide enough for two cars, stretching interminably into the future. Mumbra. The "road" becomes a hazardous goat-track whereon the car's wheels jump from crest to crest and bump from hole to hole. Its glories are further enhanced by culverts and little bridges that resemble nothing so much as a camel's hump. Buses and lorries use bottom gear, small cars give an admirable imitation of the lambs that gambol in the high spirits of youth. A breakdown.

The Bombay-Poona speed track has again taken its toll—a broken wheel and a broken spring. The windscreen is folded flat and a cinematograph camera strapped to it. But even four straps and packing are unable to keep it steady. It is unstrapped and clasped tightly in the photographer's hands. He presses a button; there is a whirr. One of those charming lakes which dot the surface of this faultless thoroughfare is negotiated at some 15 m.p.h. but nevertheless the lens of the camera receives a splash of mud which effectively prevents its doing further useful work for some time. The road is dry again. But not for long; a slight slope indicates where the foundation has given way and ridges four inches high created by the passage of bullock carts give one the temporary impression of running on railway lines; in between the ridges is more water, dull green in hue and apparently a permanent feature of the landscape. Variety is said to be the spice of life; we come upon variety in the form of small boulders, irregular pieces of stone, and what seem to be neolithic remains. "Modern roads for the modern motorist." Dreams. Back to reality—with the bump caused by a pot-hole two feet across and three inches deep. At last repairs in progress.

REPAIRS? We suppose that until these gigantic works were put into operation the road consisted of a string of holes anything from two to twenty feet apart and anything from two to twenty inches in diameter; having, however, now been repaired the road consists of a hard stony surface with soft portions anything from two to twenty feet apart, and anything from two to twenty inches in diameter repairs. And so this arterial highway continues for mile on mile, until it reaches a township of some fifty small houses each built so that those who move from within to without do so in the most convenient way for self-destruction. Doors open directly on to the "main road." This "main road" is now so vast and wide that it would be possible for two 7 h. p. motor-cars actually to pass each other from time to time. The word "by-pass" comes to one's mind—only to be immediately rejected as being of the stuff that dreams are made of.

TWISTS AND TURNS. The elevation of the land rises steeply. The Bombay-Poona speed

track rises steeply. It twists and turns somewhat after the fashion of a pie dog with a tin can tied to its tail. It rushes straight at a wall which flanks a precipice, gets frightened, and swerves violently to the left. It is now so wide that two normal sized touring cars can stay abreast four or five feet at a time without bumping into each other. It is so wide that lorries can pass on some of its better corners, each lovingly hugging the edges. It is a triumph of modern motorway construction.

Great Britain has a 125-crore highway construction scheme. Italy has already spent over fifty crores on "autostrada"; Germany is spending several crores a year on her magnificent motor-ways. Bombay Presidency, very much bigger than Italy, bigger than Great Britain, and nearly half as big as Germany, spends less than half a crore a year on its roads and most of that half crore goes in repairs and maintenance.

HESTON-BOMBAY FLIGHT

Local Flyers To Return Home On October 2

The following information regarding the flight which left India on the 29th of May, 1937 for Heston and which will return to Bombay on October 2, has been supplied by Bombay Flying Club:—

One new Tiger Moth and three Major Moths will be piloted to India by Mr. P. Stone, the Chief Ground Engineer, who will be in charge of the flight, and Messrs. P. D. Byramjee, M. D. Mistry, C. B. Rodgers and D. A. Samant the first three of whom have obtained their "B" Licence whilst in England. The Assistant Pilot Instructor, Mr. B. B. Nicholson will also accompany the flight which is expected to arrive at Juhu on the 2nd of October at 5 p.m. The flight left Hatfield for India, today.

Ft. Lt. J. A. Simpson, the Chief Pilot Instructor, will pilot the Club's new express "Vega Gull", which leaves Hatfield on the 25th of September, but will catch up with the flight on the Continent, and so arrive with it, on the 2nd of October.

With the return of the "English Flight", the Club will be re-opened, and flying activities at Juhu will be resumed.

ITINERARY OF THE "RETURN FLIGHT"

September 20th—Heston, Paris, Basle, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Istanbul, Eskishier, Konia, Adana, Aleppo, Dier-e-zor, Baghdad, Basra, Bushire, Lengeh, Jask, Gwadar, Karachi, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Bombay—October 2nd.

Car Which Will Challenge Campbell's Speed Record

(From A Correspondent)

LONDON. (By Air Mail).

In 1935 when Sir Malcolm Campbell was already half a century old, he flashed over the measured mile in an all-British car on the Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, U.S.A., at 301 miles per hour—the greatest speed ever attained by man on the earth's surface. A few days ago the veteran, now 52 years of age, steered his speedboat at 129 miles per hour—the fastest ever attained by man on water! Thus in the last two years Sir Malcolm has made Great Britain the speed leader on land and sea at an age long after most first-class athletes have retired.

At the moment the experts are busy assembling a car in which another British speed king, Captain George Eyston, is to attack Sir Malcolm's land record.

The car is to be on view to the London public for one day before shipment to the U.S.A. Although to the uninitiated it appears a freakish-looking monster, its 7-ton all-welded chassis built from nickel-steel is a triumph of the modern welder's art.

The plastics industry is represented in one small but all-important detail. This is the combined "windscreen-hood," which has been designed to protect the driver from flying stones and grit when travelling "all out." For this, the new transparent synthetic resin has been chosen, not only on account of its transparency which guarantees the driver free and undistorted vision at all angles, but for its high impact strength which would normally require many times its thickness of ordinary glass. Also it could be readily shaped to the streamlined structure of the car.

This is the second notable transport application, within a few months, of this material, which has already fully proved itself under the exacting conditions encountered in modern high-performance aircraft and on the new streamlined Coronation express trains from London to Scotland.

ARE NOISELESS PLANES POSSIBLE?

While scientists are exercised about the effect on public health of noise, they are still pre-occupied with the noises of traffic on land and sea. Noises from the air have barely been considered, and I hear that the silent aeroplane is an ideal practically impossible of attainment.

It appears that the roar of the plane is little more than half due to the engine. Indeed engines have already been fitted with experimental silencers which reduce their noise to something comparable with that of an ordinary motor car and without losing power. The real trouble lies in the propeller which accounts for roughly 45 per cent of the racket, the percentage varying with the tip speed of the propeller. The higher the tip speed the louder the noise. To reduce the noise trials are therefore being made with larger propellers, which have naturally a reduced tip speed but give the equivalent in power. Though experiments are being actively prosecuted at the Royal Air Force research station, complete silence

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 8)

control over price levels and internal value of the German currency. Of course, people were wondering how long he would be able to hold his pace with the extended push for armaments development and with the policy of sea-sufficiency marked by restrictions on imports and increased attention to production of synthetic goods. Writing in reference to the reported retirement of Senaact, an important Central European daily in the course of a leading article, states:—while in Nuremberg his Leader proclaimed that in all other lands, Italy and Japan excluded, Bolshevik chaos extended, and only in Germany the currency stood unshaken, the expert Dr. Senaact must have thought many things which to-day under a dictator one might not say, but which sooner or later might reveal in disguised language, even at the frontiers all papers are confiscated which report the true value abroad of the Mark. There are references to developments being viewed with much care by circles connected with trade and industry.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Jawaharlal Or Vir Nariman To Be President

WADHWAN CAMP, Sept. 22. It is understood through reliable sources that either the Congress President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or if he can't spare time Vir Nariman will be elected as the President of the forthcoming session of the Kathiawar Political Conference and the decision will be taken up in the Executive meeting to be held at Rajkot on 26th inst. under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Further it is known that the workers of Kathiawar have requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to come down for a day or two as suitable in Kathiawar when he comes to Haripura for laying foundation of the Congress Nagar.

The Pan-Arab Conference

The Pan-Arabian Conference held this week at Bloudan in Syria, with particular reference to the Palestine question, has received much attention in the European press. Over 400 delegates representing the different Arabian countries attended the conference. The former Iraq Premier Naji Pasha Swaidi, who was elected as President, spoke sharply against Zionism and the creation of a Jewish State, which he declared as cancer in the body of Arabian land that had to be removed. He wished friendship to be retained with Britain, but issued a warning that tension would develop in the event of England not dropping Zionism.

The Vice-President, Mohammed Ali Pasha, a former Egyptian Minister, stated that Muslims all over the world were feeling keenly

ULTRA-DISCIPLINARIAN ATTITUDE

Students' Federation's Protest Against Surat College Principal

The Acting General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation writes:—The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation highly deprecates and disapproves of the ultra-disciplinarian attitude of the Principal of the M.T.B. College, Surat in not granting 18 students of the College their terms and thus causing a heavy loss on them of one academic year, for their inability to attend the required minimum of physical training classes. The Committee takes a serious view of this attitude as a principal and has already approached the Hon. Minister of Education for the redress of this grievance of the students. It also decides to bring this to the notice of the lightened public of the Presidency through its affiliated student organisations and by all other possible ways.

TRAVANCORE TO BE AHEAD OF SARDA ACT

Bill Proposes To Fix 16 As Age Of Consent For Marriage

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 22. An advance on the Sarda Act is proposed by the Select Committee of the Travancore Legislative Assembly on the Child Marriage Restraint Bill. While the Sarda Act fixes 14 as the marriageable age for girls, the Select Committee recommends 16. The Bill is a non-official measure introduced by Srmatil T. Narayan Amma. As introduced 15 was proposed as the marriageable age for girls but the Select Committee has now raised it to 16. The Committee has also decided that no exception to the general law prohibiting child marriages should be allowed. The Bill now goes before the Assembly and will then have to come up before the State Council, which is the Upper House of the Legislature.—A.P.

over the Palestine question. The conference passed resolutions, declaring Palestine as an integral part of the Arabian land, protesting against the idea of partition, asserting opposition to the move for the creation of a Jewish State, demanding the rescinding of the Balfour Declaration, and calling for a Palestine Agreement recognizing the sovereignty of Palestine.

A good deal of the attention given to the conference, it would appear, is due to the international situation arising out of the Anglo-Italian tension and the Far Eastern conflict. The position in regard to Palestine reflects a rising of reaction to interplay of events in different and also distant regions, a development of wide significance.

New Books On India

The recent developments in India

indicating the progress of the movement for national self-determination have resulted in increased attention being paid by the publishing world to India. Quite recently a number of books dealing with India have appeared, most of them in England. A book on the history of Indian Nationalist Movement written by C. F. Andrews and Girija Mukerjee jointly is expected late in December or early in January. One leading London publisher who has already published several valuable volumes dealing with India, I understand from a competent source, has the idea of bringing out short biographical studies of some prominent Indian leaders. It would appear that five such studies are planned for early release. These may in all probability deal with, Dadabhai Nauroji, Ranade, Gokhale, Asutosh Mukerjee, and C. R. Das. Others would then follow.

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IMPORTED FROM LONDON



Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN Bullion And Wheat Better

On Thursday cross rates were quiet.
NEW YORK COTTON EASY
New York cotton was easy on hedge selling influenced by favourable weather report.
BULLION HIGHER
London gold and silver ruled higher.
WHEAT FIRM
Wheat was firm on bear covering.
SECURITIES STEADY
The London Stock Exchange after uncertainty developed better sentiment but business was limited. Gifted securities kept quiet but steady three and half.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937	New York, Sept 23
Previous closing	8.59
To-day's opening	8.56
Difference	-0.03
To-day's closing	8.44
Difference	-0.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938	Liverpool, Sept 23
Previous closing	5.11
To-day's opening	5.09
Difference	-0.02
To-day's closing	5.05
Difference	-0.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 179-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Cotton continued to fall under the continuance of favourable weather despite present low levels for the season but with trade as buyer the market held steadily on hedging being absorbed by scattered trade buying. Opening transactions in December began at 8.56 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and some hedging which was however taken up by trade buying thus keeping in check further decline but in view of the excellent condition of the crop the market was hesitant.
New York cotton finally closed at 8.44 with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:
July (8.77/8.76) 8.65/8.65
August (8.85/8.85) 8.56/8.55
September (8.69/8.69) 8.60/8.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

American October (5.04) 4.99
American December (5.09) 5.04
Sakels November (7.2) 7.09
Sakels January (7.20) 7.27

BROACH COTTON

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 181-4 and Rs. 180-3 at night. The closing rate at 9.30 p.m. was Rs. 181-4.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:-

TEA	London, Sept 23
Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4	
India Pekoe higher (2-0) 3-1	
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 3/4	
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-10	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

New Crop September October (22) 22 3/4
Lightning October (22) 22 1/2
sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 15/16 buyers) 8 13/16 buyers
Forward January March (9 1/8 paid and value) 9 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (214 7/8 sellers) 215 sellers
Linsed La Plata September (215 3/8 sellers) 215 3/8 sellers
Linsed La Plata September (213 3/8 sellers) 213 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Comondal October (213 3/8 sellers) 213 1/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December 105 1/4 and March 105 1/4. The market displayed activity following overnight sales of Australian cargo of wheat to the United Kingdom while firmness of freights and bear covering gave further impetus.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.06 3/4. Prices advanced on increased mills buying influenced by steadiness of overseas cables but further improvement was checked by weakness of the stock market.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations	New York, Sept 23
Previous closing	4.95 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 23	Previous closing	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
	4.95.32	4.95.00	4.95.02

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 23
Previous closing 144.95
To-day's opening 144.87
To-day's closing 144.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 23
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 and then eased to 4.94 on lack of support subsequently further easing to 4.94.81.
The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.02.
Franc opened at 144.87 and then slightly improving to 144.81 on scattered buying with the tendency steadier thereafter.
The sterling franc cross rate closed at 144.88.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-1 1/8) 1-1 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.930) 10.936
New York on Bombay (37.45) 37.41
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.17) 94.05
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:-
Tin (2260 3/4 buyers) 2261 sellers, irregular 2260 5/8 buyers 2260 3/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (220 3/4 buyers) 220 13/16 sellers. Firm 220 7/8 buyers 220 15/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (257 1/2 to 258 1/2) 257 1/2 to 258 1/2
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) sh. 107-0

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London to-night:-
India sold. Speculators bought. Business small. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

Spot	Forward	London, Sept 23
		(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.
		(19 3/4d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (270-3 1/2) 270-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation
Liverpool, Sept 23
Liverpool wheat opened steady at 106 1/4 against the previous closing at 105 5/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations	Bombay, Sept 23
Wheat January	5 10 3
Wheat May	5 6 0
Linseed May	8 3 3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 23	Silver ready	Silver 1st settlement Bhadava	Silver 2nd settlement Asha	Gold ready	Gold 1st settlement Asha	Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	Sovereigns
	51 3 0	51 3 0	51 3 0	34 12 6	34 12 6	34 10 6	22 2 0

WOOL SALES

London, Sept 23
There was active competition in good selection for bests which showed slight improvement.
Greasy lower 1-0
Greasy higher 1-10 1/2
Scoured lower 1-4
Scoured higher 2-7 1/2

3 1/2 P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 23
The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-16 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 97-15.
Fluctuations during the sessions, were as follows:-

Opening	Rs. a. p.
Highest	97 0 6
Lowest	97 0 0
Closing	97 1 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 23
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 24 3/4 against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 23	3 per cent Indian Loan (297 3/4) 297 3/4	4 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (291 3/4) 291 3/4	4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955-56 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4	4 1/2 per cent 1958-59 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4	4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4	5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111	3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4	3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-50 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4	2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 3/4	3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2	4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8	5 per cent Funding Loan (£111) £111	3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 5/8) £100 5/8	4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/8) £108 1/8
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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency but business was only moderate. Gifted goods and home industries were firm. Foreign bonds and copper shares were steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (148-9) 148-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£6 3/4) £6 1/2
Musical Industries (21-0) 21-0 1/2
Prinching Johnson (41-0) 41-0
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woodward Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
British Lion (52-1 1/2) 52-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-6) 34-0
Unilever Ordinary (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Ford Motors (26-1 1/2) 26-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£75 1/8) £75 3/4
British American Tobacco (110-7 1/2) 111-3
Carreiras A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-10 1/2) 146-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-3) 30-3
Distillers (106-9) 107-6
Bredford's Dyers (£8 7/8) 8 7/8
British Celanese (£6 3/4) 6 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-0) 45-3
Courtauld's Ordinary (52-4 1/2) 52-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-6) 30-0
Inter Nickels (£55) £54 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 76-3
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donato Tea (46-6) 46-6
Empire of India (33-0) 33-0
RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
British Rubber (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-6) 34-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandyburg (51-3) 51-3
Burmah Corporation (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Rio Tinto (£18 3/8) £18 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 5/8) £12 3/4
Association Portland Cement (86-7 1/2) 86-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (113-9) 113-9
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Burmah Oil (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2
Musical Eagle (14-3) 14-3
Shell Transport (105-0) 105-0
Royal Dutch (£45 1/2) £43 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64 1/2) £65 5/8
L and S Ordinary (£31 1/4) £31 7/8
L N E R Def (£5) £5
Southern Pairs 5 per cent (£21 3/4) £21 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79) £78 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 23
To-day's opening rates were as follows:-
General Motors (dol 50 2/8) dol 50 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 42 5/8) dol 42
U S Steel Common (dol 89 3/4) dol 89 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 123) dol 123

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Tend To Harden

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 23
The Stock Exchange was cheerful on satisfactory passing of the settlement. Prices were tended to harden throughout though business was very small and mainly confined to home rails, shipping and few selective kattirs.
In commodities cocoa continued to weaken sharply.
Wall Street opened narrowly irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept 23
To-day's closing quotations:-
Sind cotton January 17 8 6
Punjab January 15 0 6
Desi American January 19 10 3
Tone dull.
Wheat September 30 2 0
Wheat October 30 6 0
Wheat November 30 13 9
Wheat July 28 14 5
Tone quiet.
Gram September 23 6 0
Gram October 23 8 3
Gram November 23 13 3
Toria September 42 10 0
Toria November 42 10 0
Toria December 42 11 3
Cottonseed September 15 1 6
Cottonseed January 16 3 3

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steadier
CALCUTTA, Sept 23
Jutes ruled steady and limited business was put through. Coals ruled decidedly steadier. Macneil groups were in strong request while Andrew Yules and Bengal kept steady feature. In Kilburne Rane Gunges fetched better prices. Birds group were more or less unchanged. Teas were steadier and fair turnover resulted. Miscellaneous securities disclosed no special importance. Government securities were steady but unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:-
Securities: Three and half per cent paper 97; four per cent loan 1980/70 113; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/4; three per cent U P 1951/66 97 small lot.
Banks: Central 31/8; Reserve Bank 125.
Railways: Dohri Rohtas 12; Hosharpur Doab 99/8.
Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 16/8; Dunbar 17/8; Elgin 130/8; New Victoria 1/6.
Coals: Aldi 5/8; Amalgamated 22/12; Bansara 37/8; Borra 18/4; Burrademo 5/11; Bokaro and Ramgar 20/4; ex div; Bhulanbarare. 11 small lot; Central Kurked 14/2; Burakur 18/3; Churulia 12/3; Deoli 9/8; Dhemu Main 14/11; East Indian 29/12; Equitable 47/12; Harrialdih 20/6; Katras Jheriah 28/14; Khas Kajora ord 17; do pref 16; Kalapahari 19; small lot; Mundulpur 12/4; New Banscopur 15/8; New Beerbhoom 19/8; Ranegunge 40/10; Singaran 1/11; Do B 2/6; Seazole 6/14; Standard 37/8; Sechpur 23/4; prem; South Karanipura 3/10; Talcher 2/8; Union 26; West Jutes: Alliance 237/8; Bailly 138; Howrah 52/4.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/2; Consolidated Tin 9; Indian Copper 3/5; Rhodesia Copper 2/11; Dalmia Telephone ord 28 small lot; Patna Electric 11/2; Burn and Co ord 337; Hukmchand Steel 13; do defd 3/14; Indian Iron 51/14; Saran Engineering 7/12; Moola Oil 1/10 Tide Water Oil 12/12 small lot; Midnapore Zimindary 30; Assam Saws 2; India General Navigation ord 121/8 small lot; Carew and Co. 15/8 small lot.
Teas: Bishnauth 29/2; Dheakhat 1/2; Longview 13/4; Patrakola 9/4; Rutema 12.
Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 155/66 Howrah Bridge 99/8 small odd lot.—A. P.

Alexandria Cotton

Bhulanbarare.	11 small lot;	Cent
Kurkhar 14/2;	Burrukar 18/3;	Churru
2/13; Deoli 9/8;	Dhemo 14/1;	Ee
Indi 19/2;	Enutbar 7/12;	Hurru
Idi 20/6;	Katras Jheriall 28/14;	KH
Kajora ord 17;	do pref 16;	Kalaph
19; small lot;	Mundulpo 12/4;	N
Bansdeepur 15/8;	New Beerhoom 19	
Nest Tetttury 5/11;	North Damuda 8	
Raneegunge 40/10;	Singaran A 1/11;	B
S 2/6;	Searsole 6/14;	Standard 37
Sum 23/3;	Tremem; 1/11;	Kar
puta 3/10;	talcher 2/8;	Union 26;
Jamuria 3/11;		
Jutes: Alliance 23/7;	Bally 18/3;	Ho
rah 52/4.		
Miscellaneous:	Burma Cope	
2; Consolidated Tin 9;	Indian Cope	

Egyptian Cotton

chand Steel 13; do defd 3/4; India	
Iron 51/14; Saran Engineering 7/2	
Moola Oil 1/10 Tide Water Oil 12	
small lot; Midnapore Zemindary	
Assam Saws 2; India General Navigation	
or 121/8 small lot; Carew and 12	
15/8 small lot.	
Teas: Bishnauth 29/2; Dhelakhat 12	
Longview 13/4; Patrakola 994; Rute	
12.	
Debentures: Three and quarter	
oct 1556/66 Howrah Bridge 99/8 sm	
odd lot.—A. P.	

LONDON RUBBER

October/December 8 15/16d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 23
Ready avaras Rs. 15-5-0.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-5-0.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 5-6-0.
Kesar Rs. 10-11-0
Saraya Rs. 10-8-0
Java spot F 7.00 Nominal.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Sept. 22
March 1h.6/7d.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).
Bombay, Sept 23
Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m. 8 2 5 8 1 9
Rates at 12-0 noon 8 3 2 8 2 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m. 8 2 9 8 4 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m. 8 2 9 8 4 0

GROUNDNUTS' "FUTURE" MARKETS

Conference Of Officials And Trade Interests At Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)
Simla, Sept. 22.
A Press Note says:-
Arisin, out of the Grain and Oilseeds conference held in Delhi in April last, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has called a special conference of representatives of trade associations, which control "futures" markets for groundnuts. Representatives of certain important oil mills in India have also been invited in addition to officials of the Agricultural and Marketing departments in the chief groundnuts producing areas.
The conference will be held in the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay on September 27.
It is anticipated that discussions may continue on Sept. 28, as well. The primary object of the meeting is to examine the possibility of adopting a standard basis for uniform terms of contract to govern the trade in groundnuts, but other cognate matters such as methods of sampling and analysis will also be discussed with a view to obtaining uniformity of procedure in case of dispute arising as to the quality of any particular consignment.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BOMBAY STAFF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay on the 22nd September 1937. Mr. J. N. Ahuja, the Manager, of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, presided.
The Annual Report and the Balance Sheet were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 3-18 per cent was declared. Amendments to certain Bye-laws of the Society were passed. The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay was elected as President of the Society and Messrs. G. N. Valiya and D. S. Mehta as Honorary Secretary and Honorary Auditor respectively were elected for the year 1937-38. Seven members of the Managing Committee were also elected.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 23	Wheat	5,002 cwt.
	Linseed	10,727 cwt.
	Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	240 cwt.
	Gingellyseed	190 cwt.
	Groundnuts	6,464 cwt.
	Castorseed	1,922 cwt.
	Rice	8,444 cwt.
	Myrabollams	8 cwt.
	Mowrased	51 cwt.
	Gram	3,329 cwt.
	Jowar	3,217 cwt.
	Maize	49 cwt.
	Bajra	2,634 cwt.
	Indian sugar	13,562 cwt.

Unemployment Among The Educated

(Continued from page 6)
who are keen to take up this suggestion can write to me and I shall circulate their names, addresses and particulars to the others, and thus put them all in touch with one another. The rest of the plans can be prepared by themselves.

Facilities For Marketing Produce

This State meets in the South the British District of Panch Mahals of the Bombay Presidency. It has in some portions extremely fertile soil. A certain area is under forests. Climate is moderate. Average rainfall about 35 inches in the year. A metalled road has been finished in a few months which will connect the capital with Dohad on the B.E. and C.I. Railway (main line). Bombay to Delhi, Broad gauge)—so that the produce of the dairy or fruit or poultry farm could be packed in the afternoon and be ready to be sold or served in the restaurants of Bombay the following morning.

The State may possibly permit more than one such co-operative centre to be established within its territory. This will be an interesting experiment and one full of potentialities for this country.

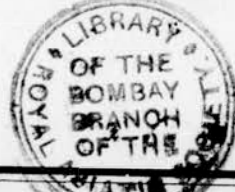
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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937

India Must Have Her Share In Shipping

SIR F. NOON LAUNCHES SCINDIA'S 'EL MEDINA'

GOVT. MUST HELP NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE, HE URGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GLASGOW: September 22.

In the presence of over 100 people, including the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Chairman and all the Directors of Messrs. Barclay Curie & Co., the 100-year old Clyde-side shipbuilders, the Directors of Sir J. H. Biles and Co., who are reputed naval architects of London, Mr. K. P. Mehta, Head of the Tata Sons, Ltd., at London, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Erulkar and Mr. K. P. Shah of the Scindia's and other prominent Glasgow shipbuilders, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, the High Commissioner for India in London, performed this afternoon the launching ceremony of the new 4,000-ton modern vessel for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

As the vessel is mainly built for plying between India and Hedjaz for the purposes of carrying Muslim pilgrims, Sir F. K. Noon named the vessel "El Medina" amidst prolonged cheers of the Clyde-side workmen.

PROMINENT LANDMARK.

In the course of his speech Sir F. Noon declared that the building of this ship constituted prominent landmark in the history of the development of Indian merchant shipping. He welcomed it as clear indication of the progress, which he trusted would continue at an ever increasing rate.

WHEN INDIA HELPED BRITAIN.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon traced the early history of shipbuilding industry in India which helped the East India Co. to develop trade between England and India. When Sir F. K. Noon reminded the audience of 27 India built ships, loaded with rice, which brought relief to England in the famine of 1795 and of the fact that several of the India built ships which helped Lord Nelson to defeat the French fleet, there were cries of "Hooray."

However Sir F. K. Noon emphasised that India had seriously fallen behind the rest of the world in developing her merchant navy, during last 100 years, with the result that India depends almost entirely on foreign ships for other import and export trade.

INDIA'S AMBITION.

It was the ardent desire of every patriotic Indian to see that India became so strong in all respects that she should prove a real source of strength to the British Commonwealth. A weak India is not only a danger to herself but she is also a source of weakness and drag on the Empire, particularly in times of need. India needs not only a strong navy for her defence and of the Empire but she badly needs a stronger merchant navy.

Referring to "El Medina" Sir Feroze announced that it had been built for the Scindias. This is a 4,000 ton boat and will carry 850 pilgrims at an economical speed of 15 knots. During the past ten years, eight ships had been built for this company. Three

were built in 1927 and two in 1935 and three are now in the course of construction and the company will soon have a fleet of 25 ships.

From small beginnings some 17 years ago the Scindia's had expanded till at the present their total tonnage amounts to nearly 100,000. This may enable India to find at least a mention in the shipping Register, where her name does not exist at present.

WANTED MORE SPEED.

This is the evidence of the fair progress but the field is very large and it is only natural that the desire should exist in India for greatly accelerated participation by Indian national shipping in the satisfaction of the shipping requirements of what is really a sub-continent.

INDIA'S FLIGHT.

Out of the world total of 650 lakhs of tonnage, India owns only one lakh while even small countries like Finland, Panama and Yugo Slavia own more tonnage than India and countries like Estonia and Greece own larger number of ships than India.

FAST FIELD.

Apart altogether from the volume of coastal trade around the shores of India and Burma, the value of the sea borne trade between India and other countries of the world has run as high as an average of 2,450 million, annually for the five years from 1924 to 1929 and even at the present level of prices and with all the restrictions, to which international trade is subject, it is still 225 million pounds sterling in the year 1935-36. Or if we look at the matter from another point of view, the tonnage of some 7 to 8 millions is entered each year with overseas cargoes at Indian ports and approximately the same volume is cleared with cargoes annually. Of this tonnage, engaged in this international trade of India more than 30 per cent. sails under foreign flags, the principal being Italian Japanese and German.

(Continued on page 3 Col. 4)



One of the double-deck omnibuses which will be in city streets from October 1.

In Public Interest Again!

Governor-General Disallows A. Chettiar's Adjournment

SIMLA, Sept. 23. After question time, the President announced that the Governor-General had disallowed Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar's adjournment motion to discuss "the going back of the Government on the statement of the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State on March 18 regarding the British troops for internal security purposes and their refusal to consult the Local Governments on the matter."

The ground on which the Governor-General disallowed the motion was that it could not be moved without detriment to public interests.—A. P.

"GOING BACK ON C-in-C's STATEMENT"

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 22. Notice of an adjournment motion has been given by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar to censure Government for "going back on the Commander-in-Chief's statement in the Council of State regarding British Troops for internal security purposes and their refusal to consult Local Governments over this matter."

This is a sequel to Col. Ogilvie's replies this morning during the question hour in the Assembly. The Defence Secretary gave the names of several Provinces which had so far objected to the removal of British troops. "Which year?" interrogated the Opposition Members. Mr. Ogilvie's answer showed that the last instance was from Behar in 1935. Mr. Govind Das then enquired whether in view of the coming to power of represen-

PROPAGANDISTS FOR VILLAGE SANITATION

PATNA, Sept. 23

According to a Press-Note issued by the Information Officer, Bihar Government, the Ministry of Public Health have decided to depute 20 youths from this province, to take a short course in village home sanitation and septic tank construction.

The course will be held from October 18 to 30 in Ushagram. Asansol this year, at Government cost for the purpose of employing the youths as propagandists in village sanitation and popularising cheap septic tank latrines.—United Press.

In Seth Jammal Bajaj's defamation case against "Sawadhan" Seth Jammal's cross examination has been completed.

tative Ministries in the provinces the Government of India would now consult the Local Governments, but Col. Ogilvie's only assurance was that if its hereafter proposed to remove British Troops from local Government concerned they would be consulted. "Wait for a few months" was Col. Ogilvie's answer to those who asked for further particulars about the statement in the Viceroy's speech regarding army equipment and request for help from the British exchequer.

Confronted with the view expressed in London "Times" it was difficult to justify the present proportion of British Troops unless they were treated as part of Imperial strategic reserves Col. Ogilvie declared that Government of India did not agree with opinion of the "Times".

There was a long question in the name of Mr. Satyamurthi over negotiations with the princes but Sir N. N. Sircar had still the same answer that replies from the states were still under consideration.

Prosecution Of Karachi Threatened With Tram Strike

Public Meeting Protests Against Punjab Govt.'s Policy

LAHORE, Sept. 23. A protest against the Punjab Government's policy of launching prosecutions of Congressmen was voiced in a resolution moved by Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, at a meeting convened last night to accord a public reception to Pandita Santram (recently released by the Frontier Government) and Karamchand Berl, a Martial Law prisoner who was recently released.—A. P.

PASSENGER TRAIN REPORTED DERAILED

PATNA, Sept. 23.

It is reported that the Mokamh-Howrah down passenger was derailed last evening within the limits of Mokamh station, E. I. R.

It is said that soon after the train started one third class bogie in the rear together with the guards van went off the line due to, it is alleged, wrong setting of points.

Lines on the spot were also twisted severely. Passengers escaped unhurt, save one who received severe injuries. The train was detained about one hour and resumed journey abandoning the derailed bogie and the guards van.—United Press.

Dr. PATTABHI AND MR. K. F. NARIMAN

To Tour In Mysore In October

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Sept. 23. Dr. Pattabhi Satharamaya States Peoples' president is arriving here and will be touring in the Mysore State early next month. Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay is presiding over the Mysore State local bodies conference to be held during next month at Mysore.

Allahabad Improvement Trust In A Fix

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23. An amusing situation has arisen at Allahabad regarding the question of desecration of the graves by the digging operations conducted by the Allahabad Improvement Trust. Two parties among the Muslims have sprung up one saying there is desecration, the other repudiating this charge. It will be recalled that the Government recently stopped the digging operations. The Allahabad Improvement Trust, however, under the Muslim Chairman took a different view and repudiated the charge of desecration by Government, obviously in a fix not knowing which Muslim party is to be believed.

KARACHI: September 23. KARACHI IS THREATENED WITH A SERIOUS TRAMWAY WORKERS' STRIKE, WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE LAUNCHED ON THE 26TH SEPTEMBER (SUNDAY).

This decision was arrived at at a mass meeting of the Tramway workers last night.

The strike will be strengthened, it appears, by the decision of other labour unions to go on a general strike on that day in sympathy with the Tramway workers.

The workers are adopting, according to their decision, novel methods to make the strike completely successful. The strike will be started at the entrance of the workshop of the Tramway Company, where strikers will lie prostrate preventing tramcars from coming out. In the meanwhile, a charter has been submitted to the Agent of the Company by the Labour Union adumbrating the various grievances of the workers.

Agreement Broken. Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Narayandas Bechar, President of the Tramway Workers' Union, said: "The utterly hostile attitude of the Tramway Company has led us to declare the strike. They committed breaches

of the gentlemen's agreement recently entered into between the Company and the Union in the presence of His Worship of the Mayor. They even flouted the Government's suggestion for arbitration."

Mr. Narayandas added that every day the Agent was victimising the members of the Union. A notice had been put up, he said, threatening the employees of the Company with dismissal if they were found in any way interesting themselves or engaging in the Union's activities.

"Appreciating the justness of our cause," he concluded "workers of different Unions have pledged to go on a general strike in sympathy with the Tramway workers."—United Press.

ELDERS ANGRY WITH PRESIDENT

Congress And Progressive Parties To Be Absent During Question Hour

(From Our Correspondent)

With regard to yesterday's incident in the Council of State when, representing the President's remarks, the opposition decided not to ask any more questions, the members of the Progressive and Congress parties informally met and decided to await till a considered ruling by the President in regard to interpellations has been given on the floor of the House. Till then themselves in the Chamber at the question hour and adopt such procedure as to permit answers to appear in the proceedings of the Council.

There will be a question hour but no questions will be asked on the floor of the House for the rest of the session. It is understood that the President expects to give his promised ruling on the subject at the next Delhi session.—A. P.

EKKA DRIVERS ON STRIKE

JAHANABAD, Sept. 22.

The ekka drivers of the town have gone on strike since this morning as a protest against alleged highhandedness of the local veterinary doctor, which involved in horses not being properly treated.

It is understood a representation on behalf of the strikers has been made to the Prime Minister for immediate redress of their grievances. Meanwhile, the public is put to great inconvenience.—United Press.

"Gandhi Jayanti" To Be Celebrated As "Non-Violence Day"

MADRAS, Sept. 22. The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, suggesting that all Congress Committees should celebrate this year Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, which falls on October 2, as the "Non-violence Day". The Chief Minister says:—"I suggest that Mahatma's birthday should be celebrated this year as 'Non-violence Day' We have seen the potentialities of this great force, for which Mahatma Gandhi was devoted his whole life. We have not yet realised its fullest significance and all its potentialities.

In the circumstances we are all placed in now, it seems to me specially important that we should emphasise this most important aspect of Mahatma's teaching as a special feature of the celebrations this year throughout the country.

"If my suggestion is accepted by the Congress Committees, October 2 will be called 'Non-violence Day' and the celebrations including the meetings, will be conducted for focussing attention on this aspect of Mahatma's message."—United Press.

The Fifth Behar Provincial Kisan Conference will be held at Bachhwara in Monghyr district, in the last week of November next. The Behar Provincial Youth Conference will be held at Patna in November in the second week.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

NEW INSPECTOR WADE STORY: "THE BLACK"

To Begin To-morrow, Saturday, September 25